# TOLEDO BLADE

WEEKLY

NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

VOL. XLII. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1874. NO. 21.


### DECORATION.

BY T. W. HIGGINSON.

"Manibus data lilia plenis."

Mid the flower-wreath'd tombs I stand
Bearing lilies in my hand.
Comrades! in what soldier grave
Sleeps the bravest of the brave?

Is it he who sank to rest
With his colors round his breast?
Friendship makes his tomb a shrine;
Garlands veil it; ask not mine.

One low grave, yon trees beneath,
Bears no rose, wears no wreath;
Yet no heart more high and warm
Ever dared the battle-storm.

Never gleamed a prouder eye
In the front of victory.
Never foot had firmer tread
On the field where hope lay dead.

Than are hid within this tomb,
Where the untended grasses bloom;
And no stone, with feign'd distress,
Mocks the sacred loneliness.

Youth and beauty, dauntless will,
Dreams that life could ne'er fulfill,
Here lie buried; here in peace
Wrongs and woes have found release.

Turning from my comrades' eyes,
Kneeling where a woman lies,
I strew lilies on the grave
Of the bravest of the brave.

—*Scribner's for June.*

## JOHN MURRAY'S RUIN.

### A Story of Real Life, in Several Chapters.

**By George Wainwright.**

### CHAPTER III.

HOW THINGS WERE GOING AT JOHN MURRAY'S HOME AND AT EAST ROCK HALL.

Mary Morton was in a fearful frame of mind. When John—her John, first left home, she received a letter from him regularly every day—after a few days they came at intervals of a day or two—then three days would elapse without a missive, and finally a whole week passed by without hearing from him. And he neglected his father in the same way, whereat the good Parson was almost as much troubled as Mary. It was so unlike him; so totally at variance with the habit of his life, that he could not understand it. And the letters they did receive were so different in tone and spirit from those of the first few days. Even the hand-writing was changed. The beautiful round hand, bold, precise and full, betrayed a nervous condition of the body, as certainly as the disjointed matter in the letter showed a mental disturbance.

Then came drifting in from East Rock Hall to the father rumors, which nobody could trace to a source, of wild orgies in which John Murray was a central figure; to Mary Morton, stories of a beautiful lady, with eyes and hair of black, who knew everything and had all the fascinations of a thorough woman of the world, and who held John Murray captive. There came to her stories of long sittings in the moonlight, of long walks on the beach, and long rambles over the hills. Whenever these rumors, came attempts were made to trace them to some source, but to no purpose. They came and circulated, and that was all there was about it. Their very intangibility made them the more distressing, for it held all concerned in a state of terrible suspense. Could they know they were true they might prepare themselves. Could they disprove them as false, their happiness would be restored.

Parson Murray determined once to go to East Rock Hall, and see for himself, but he said inwardly, "That would be to suspect John, who has never deceived me. I will trust him as I have always done."

But just then an event occurred which staggered him. John drew upon him for a sum of money larger than had been calculated upon, as the cost of the entire time that he had been absent. What had he done with this money? What had become of the money he took with him? In no proper way could such an expenditure be accounted for.

We left John Murray in the last chapter at the card table with Bailey, the new arrival, from whom he intended to make good the terrible losses he had experienced.

Miss Clara, the sister, stood behind him, imploring him in her pretty way not to ruin her brother, the brother laughing at her and saying that he could afford any loss that was likely to occur. He was determined to be cautious and careful, for he had an adversary of whose skill and judgment he had heard.

And the play began. At the beginning John Murray won heavily—that is heavily for him, for he knew nothing of the stakes that gamblers play for. Of course liquors were drank to a fearful extent, and both became excited. Murray saw, or fancied he saw, evident tokens that Bailey was getting under the influence of liquor, and he had got to that stage of gambler-feeling that made him rejoice thereat, and enabled him to take advantage of it; a thing he would have supposed himself incapable of a month before. He never thought that the quantity of stimulants he was taking was impairing his own judgment, destroying his power of calculation, and making him reckless. No new drunkard ever supposes he can get drunk, or ever believes he is getting drunk.

But despite Bailey's intemperance and recklessness, fortune shifted in his favor, and he commenced to win. Clara flitted about the room in an apparent agony, imploring them to quit play.

Neither of the combatants would listen to her pleading. Murray was frantic to make good his losses, and Bailey insisted that it would be folly to stop, now that "luck" was on him.

"I will quit," he said, "if you are afraid of the game. Possibly you can't afford it."

The taunt stung Murray to the quick. "Quit!" he cried hoarsely, "quit! Not till I have cleaned you out. Afraid! Not afford it! We will see."

And with more drink to inflame them, they renewed the game, Clara walking about the room an impatient, nervous and apparently displeased observer.

At three in the morning the combatants, thoroughly exhausted, desisted. Murray was muddled with liquor and sullen and surly, while Bailey was as clear as a bell, and as acute and methodical as a lawyer. He made some figures on a sheet of paper.

"You owe me Mr. Murray precisely two thousand, three hundred and twenty dollars."

"Is it so much as that?" asked Murray, drowsily.

"That is the sum. How will we settle it?"

"Take my note, I suppose. I haven't got that amount about me."

And a note for the amount was given Bailey by Murray, to which in addition to the ready money he had actually paid and the sum he had drawn upon his father for, almost made five thousand dollars that he had squandered, and the season was hardly begun.

As Bailey and his sister retired they talked in the hall in an undertone.

"You got him," said she, "for a very nice thing, to-night."

"Yes, but you must be more careful. Twice you put me at fault, and I should have mistaken his hand but for the fact that I had in my own one card which I understood from your signal he held in his. I played that hand on my judgment and lost."

"I could'nt see closely from where I stood. But Jim you mustn't drink as much as you did to-night. Liquor will get hold of you. Our business requires clear heads."

'I only drank three times. But heavens how Murray takes it! The brandy that he drinks would kill me in a month."

And with this the two separated and went to their rooms.

Murray by this time had dropped into his bed, too stupefied with liquor and the reaction from the excitement to realize the condition he was in, or to think of the parties into whose hands he had fallen. The beautiful figure and face of Clara Bailey did, however, appear to him before he dropped to sleep.

Where was Mary Morton's place in his heart and mind?

The next morning he breakfasted at ten, after swallowing a sufficient quantity of brandy to give him an appetite. Thus "toned up" he walked out upon the porch, and as he had done for a week, met Clara Bailey as fresh and rosy and beautiful as an exceedingly pretty woman in a cool, crisp morning dress could be.

She approached him with charming frankness, and a winning, honest way, and without any hesitation or embarrassment took his arm.

Col. Patterson, Major Pugsley and the others sitting on the porch, winked at each other significantly.

"She's got young Murray hooked fast," said Pugsley.

"That she has," said Patterson. "By the way, who are they, anyhow? I don't remember, exactly, but it seems to me as though I met this party at Niagara Falls last summer. There was some trouble about them, if they are the ones."

Murray did not hear the talk. Nor would it have made any difference with him if he had. Clara Bailey was not only a beautiful woman, but she was intellectual and educated, and had a peculiar way about her that was admirably calculated to take possession of such a man as Murray. She had a certain freedom of manner, that was nevertheless a long way from levity; there was a piquancy in her conversation that was charming to him. She leaned heavily on his arm, and the pressure of her hand was distinct, and yet the look in her pure sweet eyes was sufficient to restrain any advance that the mere physical manifestation might induce. In short, she had all the ways of an artless, guileless woman, who was too pure, too good to be spoiled by contact with the world.

They left the hotel arm in arm, and with his head bent to her upturned face they walked slowly away under the long line of trees that led to the grove at the foot of the hill.

There was to him a fearful difference between this splendid woman and pretty little, simple Mary Morton. Mary Morton loved to listen to him, but she never dared to talk to him. But here was a woman who knew just when to listen, just when to talk. And when she did talk it was talk worth listening to. She had not only knowledge, but a wonderful power of expression and a wonderful fluency. And as she talked he listened, and was charmed. He could stay with her forever. With her, under the influence of her musical voice, her gentle, winning way, he forgot Mary Morton, his father, mother, and everybody else. For the time she was everything to him—everything.

The walk was long, and the conversation extremely pleasant to him. He was not in love with her, but he was approaching that stage rapidly. As they neared the hotel, and were about to separate, she laid her beautiful hand upon his arm and, turning her bewitching eyes up to his, said:

"By the way, Mr. Murray, there is one subject, a painful one, but I must refer to it. Will you forgive me in advance?

"Certainly. It would be impossible for you to say anything that I cannot hear with pleasure."

"Do not be so sure. But this is what I wanted to say. I do wish you would not game with my brother Charles. Play is with him a passion—a passion that is growing on him at a fearful rate. I do not want him to play for the reason that it is becoming an ungovernable mania and for another reason—that it is certain, sooner or later, to reduce us to beggary. He always loses—"

"That is not my experience with him," said Murray, with a laugh.

"I know he has won some money of you, but he cannot do it regularly. He has had uncommon good fortune with you. But it will change, and besides, he has not the head, the cool judgment, the nerve, the self-possession, the accurate calculation of chances that you possess, and if you persist you are as certain to win largely of him as you are to play. I know it all. I have seen too much of it. Mr. Murray, this passion for cards has reduced our fortune to less than two hundred thousand dollars."

Had the woman arranged a speech for the precise purpose of inflaming John Murray's mind it could not have been better done. Here was a young man lacking in all the qualities necessary to a successful gambler, with plenty of money. Would he spare him? Possibly, after he had won back all that he had lost, and something for his expenses during the summer. And he returned her an evasive answer and bade her good morning.

Could he have seen the expression of her face as she tripped into the hall, possibly he would have thought twice before again engaging that innocent brother of hers at cards.

### CHAPTER IV.

THE LITTLE GAME GOES ON.

Charles Bailey and John Murray were not through with their encounters. Murray had long since quit playing for amusement with the regular frequenters of the hotel, and was devoting himself entirely to Mr. Bailey, for Mr. Bailey was the only man who would play for such stakes as were now necessary to Murray.

He had really got into deep water, and he saw but one way to extricate himself, and that was the same way he got in—viz: cards. He must win back what he had lost, and of the man to whom he had lost it.

Hugh Leighton appeared upon the scene at this critical juncture. He came over from Maxfield for a day, because Maxfield was so dull. He would much prefer to stay at East Rock, but he couldn't afford it. He was going back the next day.

To Hugh Leighton, John Murray went. They discussed various topics. Leighton easy and self-possessed; Murray troubled and uneasy.

"By the way, have you any money about you that you don't need?" asked Murray, with an affectation of unconcern and in the tone of a man who needed a temporary accommodation.

"Certainly," was Leighton's reply; "twenty-five, fifty, or even seventy-five dollars."

"Even seventy-five dollars will do me no good to-day. I want five hundred, and must get it somewhere. You have money in bank in Waterbury, haven't you?"

"Yes."

"Give me your cheque for five hundred dollars, and I will give you my note. I only want it for thirty days."

Leighton thought it over a moment and finally decided.

"I don't like to draw my little capital out of the bank, John, but to accommodate you I will do it."

And Hugh Leighton made his cheque for $500, and in return took Murray's note of hand at thirty days.

As Murray rushed away with hardly a "thank-you," Leighton put the note carefully in his pocket book.

"I shall not lose my money," said he to himself, watching the direction that Murray took, but if I did I shouldn't care. You have drawn once on the old man—Bailey holds your acknowledgments for over three thousand dollars, and now you have borrowed of me. I think I have got you my young man. The firm will not be Morton & Murray, and possibly Mary Morton will never be Mary Murray."

Hugh Leighton's face, which had grown malevolent during the last half of his soliloquy, brightened up as he saw Murray rush out of the bank with a roll of bills in his hands.

"He has fresh supplies, and he will get at his work as soon as possible," said Leighton. "I came just in the nick of time! Now for Bailey and Clara."

It was no difficulty to find Bailey, for he was waiting for him and avoiding Murray.

"Things are going on satisfactorily, I hope," said Bailey.

"Splendid! but it has not gone far enough yet. You have his acceptances for about $3,000?"

"A trifle over."

"Strike him deeper. He has five hundred dollars now with which he proposes to continue the campaign. He is crazy to make good his losses, and will get at you the moment he can find you. This time show him no mercy, strike him deeply. Get all that is possible at this sitting, and compel him to pay. No more due-bills, no more notes, make him pay either in cash *or good drafts or cheques.* Have him consent to a cheque on the First National Bank of Waterbury. Tell him you will hold it till he can arrange for the money to be placed there to protect it. He will be in a condition to do it, for time is what he will want, and he will fancy, as such fellows always do, that some way out of his difficulty will turn up to him. Then come to Maxfield and I will give you further instructions."

"May I ask what good his cheque will do me?" asked Bailey curiously.

"His cheque? no good. The cheque you will finally get will be paid."

"I don't see your drift," said Bailey.

"That doesn't matter, I know exactly what I am doing. Do precisely what I direct. You will get in good money all that you win of him, and in a way that will leave you all right with the law. I shall have accomplished what I desire. Now go for Mr. Murray. Where is your—or rather Clara."

"In the parlor. Go and see her while I allow Murray to find me. He is doubtless anxious by this time."

And Bailey went one way and Leighton the other. Leighton found Clara in the ladies' parlor.

"Has he actually made love to you?" was his question.

"Yes, and no. Mr. Murray likes me."

"I don't see how he can help that," was Leighton's reply.

"He is very fond of me—he loves to be with me—we walk together, talk together, and flirt. I have made an impression on him, but he has not come to the point of making actual love. But it will come—if I have time."

"Bring him to it as soon as possible. My time is very short, and what is done must be done quickly. My matters won't wait. Bring him to it as soon as you can, and make it as public as possible, the moment it is done. Give the whole matter as much publicity as you can. And another thing. If you hear nothing of me to the contrary, induce Murray to-morrow morning to leave East Rock Hall for four days. Take him where you please, so that he goes away and stays away for four days."

"Why, what are you driving at—what is the purpose in all this?"

"Ask me no questions. The train leaves at ten. If you get no telegram from me before that to the contrary, get Murray away from East Rock and keep him away for four days."

"Of course, I will do it if I can. We are in this enterprise together, and we are under your control. but—"

"Never mind the buts. Do it, and do it well.

And Leighton left her, and without further delay took his departure for Maxfield.

As Bailey had predicted, Murray was waiting for him with feverish anxiety.

"Come, Bailey, I want my revenge; I am in funds now, and I am going through you, if it is in the cards. If not, I shall acknowledge your superiority and quit. This is to be our last sitting if I lose."

"As you like," replied Bailey. "You are a stronger player than I, though I have held fearful cards since we commenced our tournaments."

They sat down in Bailey's room. An obsequious waiter answered the bell.

"Bring two bottles of brandy, some ice and water. And at six o'clock bring a lunch. You see, Murray, as this is to be a battle royal, we must lay in supplies."

The waiter brought the brandy and drew the corks. Murray took a heavy draught and the play began.

It progressed with varying phases. Now Murray was winner, then Bailey. But while Murray drank terribly, Bailey contented himself with occasionally moistening his lips with ice-water. Long into the night the game continued, till finally at one o'clock Murray threw down the cards and swore he would play no more.

"As you choose," said Bailey, as coolly as though he had never seen a card, "as you choose. Then we will settle our little matters."

"How much do I owe you?" said Murray, lying down upon a sofa entirely exhausted and thoroughly wretched.

"I figure it including the paper I already hold, fourteen thousand four hundred and twelve dollars. I won't be particular about the odd twelve dollars."

"How do you expect me to pay this enormous sum."

"As I should have paid you had I lost—in money."

"I cannot."

"You must."

"Must?" exclaimed Murray angrily, rising in a threatening attitude.

"Certainly—must. I did not stake good money against nothing. Had fortune gone against me I should have paid without a question. As I should have done you must do.

Murray paced the floor like a wild beast at bay.

"I cannot pay this money, for I have not got it. I have lost all my summer's allowance. I have drawn on my good old father, and have borrowed from my friend. I cannot go any farther."

"Look ye, Murray," said Bailey sternly, "I shall not be hard with you, nor shall I lose what is mine. You should not have played unless you were prepared to pay if you lost. But this must be arranged. I hold your note for three thousand dollars. Provide for that and what is due me to-night, or——"

"Or what?"

"I will make all Waterbury know how you came to owe me the three thousand dollars I hold your note for. You can't deny your own signature, can you?"

Murray paced the floor in agony. He was in this man's power. The easy-going, simple seeker after pleasure had changed suddenly into a stern, severe man of the world.

"How do you want it arranged?" he asked finally.

"Easily enough. You have expectations. You will shortly be the partner of Mr. Morton and, as I have been told, your father is tolerably well-to-do. Give me a cheque on the First National Bank of Waterbury, for fourteen thousand four hundred dollars. I will hold that cheque a year or longer—in fact, I will not present it at all till you notify me the money is there to protect it. I am not afraid you will not pay it, if you can—nor do I doubt your ability to meet it—if you will let cards and brandy alone. Are the terms too hard? I consider them very easy."

Murray saw no way of escape, and consented. At least nothing could come of it till after he had secured his partnership and his wife. The partner and son-in-law of Mr. Morton, if the worst came to the worst, he would be taken care of and the matter hushed up. He would do it, and quit cards and brandy, in a week or two, and as soon as he could get the evidences of his dissipation out of his face and out of his mind, he would go home and settle down to the work of extricating himself from the terrible position in which he had placed himself.

So when Mr. Bailey, who seemed to be provided for such emergencies, drew from his pocket a blank cheque, Murray filled it in with the amount and signed it.

"This cheque is not to be used for a year."

"No," said Bailey. "It is to me simply the evidence of indebtedness. I do not need the money."

With this conversation the session ended.

Bailey took the early train for Maxfield, and Clara lost no time in seeking Murray.

"Why so woeful a countenance, Mr. Murray," said she.

"I am not well, Miss Bailey. I am down physically and mentally," was the reply.

"I am glad of it," was her answer, with a laugh. "I am going on the ten o'clock train to Porter's Meadows to visit an old friend of mine there. It is a charming place—good hotel—excellent fishing for you gentlemen who are fond of fishing, beautiful scenery, good air, and were it not so quiet and dull, a better summer place than this. Now, why shouldn't you go with me. I will guarantee that you shall come back in good spirits, and with your physical man entirely restored! Will you go with me?"

Anything was a relief to him—anything that would occupy his mind until its balance was restored.

"I will go," he said, and rushing to his room, he packed his valise, and in half an hour he was on the train with her, and they were on their way to Porter's Meadows.

Bailey found Leighton awaiting him. He took him to his room in the hotel, and carefully locked the doors.

"Did you have the meeting?" he asked, in a tremor of anxiety.

"Of course, we did."

"Did you—did you—"

"Yes, I did. I won enough from him to make his indebtedness to me fourteen thousand four hundred dollars."

"And he—"

"Gave me a cheque for the amount on the First National Bank of Waterbury, but really I don't see what good that is to me."

"Give it to me."

Bailey handed it to him. Leighton lighted a match and applied it to the cheque, while Bailey looked on in mute astonishment.

"That's the end of that. What was the amount? Oh yes, fourteen thousand four hundred."

And Mr. Leighton sat down to a table and drew from his pocket-book a check on the First National Bank of Waterbury, which bore a signature, and filled in a date two days later, and the amount, and handed it to Bailey.

"There, Mr. Bailey, is a check on the First National Bank of Waterbury for the amount Murray owed you, which has a good signature."

"'James Morton!' Who is James Morton?"

"My preceptor—Murray's preceptor. We are both in his office. He is the gentleman whose partner and son-in-law I once hoped to be; whose partner and son-in-law Murray now expects to be. But when Mr. Murray so far forgets himself as to gamble and lose, and to pay his losings forges the name of his future father-in-law, I rather think he will be no partner of his. And when he makes love to as pretty a woman as your—as Clara, I rather think his game is up with Mary Morton."

"But do you expect me to get the money on this at East Rock Bank?"

"Certainly."

"How shall I account for the possession of it?"

'Murray gave it to you in liquidation."

"Why did you send him off with Clara?"

"Because, when the explosion comes you will say that Murray said to you that he wanted four days in which to settle; that he would go to Waterbury and arrange; that he returned with this cheque saying that he had borrowed it of Mr. Morton. That fixes him with Morton. Then when you mention this Clara will blush and aver that he was with her all that time at Porter's Meadows. That will fix him with Mary.

"And Mr. Leighton will step into his vacant shoes."

"Mr. Leighton hopes to do so."

"But suppose I should betray you as to the forgery of Morton's name?"

'As you endorsed and presented the cheque and got the money on it, knowing it to be a forgery, you would go to the same penitentiary that I should. But that is nonsense. Go back to East Rock and get that money."

"But when it is shown to be a forgery I shall be compelled to disgorge, for I shall have to endorse it."

'It will never be shown to be a forgery. To save his son old Murray will pay it, if he has to mortgage his pulpit. Go on, and waste no time."

With a parting looking of admiration Mr. Bailey left him and took the next train back, and did as he was directed. There was no trouble about it. Mr. Morton's signature was well known at the East Rock bank, and Mr. Bailey stood well at the bank, for he kept a handsome account there.

The money was paid, and the cheque was on its way to Waterbury.

John Murray was flirting with Clara Bailey, and Hugh Leighton was waiting for the explosion.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## Miscellaneous.

### THE MASSACHUSETTS CALAMITY.

**One Hundred and Ten Bodies so far Recovered—Aid for the Suffering.**

The search for dead bodies in Mill River Valley will be continued for several days and perhaps even weeks. The meadows are so deeply covered with debris that it is feared many dead bodies have yet been undiscovered. A number have been recovered to-day, and it is now thought that yesterday's estimate of 200 lives lost may fall even below the actual truth. The extent of the disaster increases rather than diminishes, and it is as yet impossible to give a full and reliable estimate of the loss of life and property. At Haydenville to-day 60 families applied for aid, and the whole community is moving in the work of relief, and everything that can be done to alleviate those suffering.

Fuller investigations confirm substantially the accuracy of the estimate of the number lost, furnished last night. The Springfield *Republican's* last revised lists make the total number certainly lost 181, distributed as follows among the four villages: Williamsburg, 60; Skinnerville, 40; Haydenville, 30; Leeds, 51. Carefully revised estimates fix the total loss at $1,000,000, of which manufacturers and mill owners sustain $550,000. The towns of Williamsburg and Northampton, $150,000; for repairs of highways and buildings, and operatives and individual, not less than $150,000 or $300,000.

A relief committee has been organized, and members are actively at work in all the neighboring villages. A general relief committee was organized at a town meeting in Northampton, this evening, which will take charge of and distribute all outside contributions.

The Selectmen of Williamsburg will petition the Legislature for an exemption from State and County taxes this year, and for leave to change the time of the annual valuation of Town property from May 1st to June 1st.

Of the whole number of lost bodies, 113 have been recovered.

The Committee of the Legislature has examined the reservoir, and found that it was very poorly built. The specifications were not fulfilled, and the dam seems to have been built to slide off as it did. Some 400 volunteer laborers were at work digging over the ruins for dead bodies, and 1,000 more are expected.

All the destroyed villages except Skinnerville will probably be rebuilt, and already enough relief (some $50,000) has been contributed to take care of the poorer victims of the disaster.

A dispatch from Northampton, Mass., May 19th, says that when the Legislative committees visited the reservoir, the breaking of which on Saturday was attended with such terrible consequences, everybody descended to the gap and a careful examination was made of the bottom, the walls, filling and surroundings; the contractor, Bassett, taking a copy of the specifications contained in the original contract under which the dam had been built. He called the attention of the members to what he termed an evidence of their fulfillment and consequent exoneration from blame of himself and those who acted for him. Colonel Wilson, of the Boston Engineers, who had constructed the Hamilton reservoir twenty years ago and who had accompanied the committee as an expert, remarked, "This dam was not built according to the specifications of that paper in your hands."

The Colonel then proceeded to point out that the specifications had called for the building of the foundation wall at least three feet below the bottom of the reservoirs, whereas it was built only to the bottom, between which and the wall the water was found to pass easily, which created a leak, and eventually spread the latter. Again, the embankment protector of this wall was forty feet narrower than the contract specified that it should be. In short, said Col. Wilson, the specifications have been entirely disregarded, and the accident was inevitable. The only wonder is that it did not occur before. The terrible neglect and gross ignorance displayed in the construction of the dam was criminal, and its recent evil consequences murder. In talking of the event, later, Col. Wilson said he could not regard it as an accident, because the dam could not hold the body of water in, as the earth at the bottom under the wall was slowly, but surely washed away daily.

Joel Hayden said that such had ever been his father's (late Governor) opinion, and so strongly fixed in this belief had he been, that he issued standing orders to the hands in the foundry to leave their benches and the building the moment they heard the word "Reservoir" shouted in the street, and take refuge on high ground.

O. G. Spellman, overseer of the reservoir, and formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the association by which the dam was built, was protected in his house on Monday night and last night by a large number of special policemen and military. On Monday evening, an Irishman formerly in the employ of Spellman, informed him that the Irishmen and Canadians had determined to avenge the loss of homes and families, by lynching him during the night.

He felt the need of police and military. At the first stroke of dawn the villagers were at work among the ruins. As morning advanced parties of men, equipped as navies continued to arrive from the surrounding townships, so that by seven o'clock thousands were clearing and carting off debris, all the way from Northampton Meadows to Williamsburg. About 21 bodies were found. These were difficult to recognize because decomposition had set in, and were much disfigured by bruises. At Leeds nothing was done except looking for bodies under the rubbish, which experienced men say will not be removed in a week.

At Haydenville, the day was begun in a business like manner. Joel Hayden employed his hands and all who were able and willing to earn a dollar in picking up his patterns and brass ware, several thousand dollars worth of which was stored in out houses and barns before noon. To get at these, Hayden finds it necessary to alter the course of the stream, and his men are plowing a new channel for it, beginning at the north side of the former site of the brass foundry and running south through the valley.

An incident of extraordinary canine affection has just come to light in connection with the awful calamity. Col. Joel Hayden, one of the sons of the late Lieutenant Governor Hayden, has a dog of the St. Bernard kind. He has for a long time been the village favorite and pet of the school children. Ira Bryant, father of Mrs. Col. Hayden, over 60 years of age, was a great favorite with the dog. Bryant was lost in the disaster, and on Sunday afternoon the dog started out and followed the searchers for bodies in the meadow lands. He was seen at Miller's Flats, pawing in the sand, and when he was visited it was found he had dug quite deep in the dirt, which disclosed the lower portions of a man's limbs, and the next half hour revealed the form of Bryant. A diligent search had been made for these remains, but it seemed hardly possible that any human being could have found the imbedded corpse.

Williamsburg and Skinnerville stand still, not a bit of work other than that necessary in searching for the dead being in progress. Even some of the manufacturers, to whom the majority of the people look for incentive to action, shut themselves up in their houses and fret. Skinner, it is stated, has signified his intentions not to rebuild his factory, and Mr. Spellman certainly said he would not erect his. Still, all the leading men of Williamsburg are not so craven as to yield to this blow without making an attempt at the re-establishment of our once pretty and thriving town. They are ready to shake off the apathy of grief now paralyzing them and to exert themselves manfully if the Legislature and large cities will only help them.

A Northampton dispatch says there are now in Mill river valley 1,200 destitute and homeless people to feed and clothe, not for one day only, but until their future is decided upon, and they must have at least $100,000 for immediate use. The women, as usual, exhibit more fortitude than the men, and instead of yielding to their sorrows, put forth praiseworthy efforts to improve the general condition. Thursday morning 1,200 men came from different places to work in the valley, clearing away the debris, and their work was rewarded by the discovery as nine bodies, five unrecognizable from decomposition.

The special Legislative Committee on the Mill River disaster of Saturday, took testimony Friday in regard to the town damages. From the testimony it is shown that of ten bridges nearly new, all but one were swept away, making a loss to Northampton of $80,000; meadow land destroyed, valued at $90,000; Williamsburg reports that one third of the village had been destroyed, involving a loss of taxable property of $900,000. Leeds reported a loss of $100,000, and Florence $150,000. These losses are independent of any suffered by the people. The representatives of the several towns stated that they be relieved from taxation for a few years, and that their bridges and roads be rebuilt, and they would take care of the people made poor by the disaster.

A dispatch received on Friday from the scene of the disaster of the 16th inst., says: The last two bodies have been found, and the total loss of life is now known to be 148. Some idea of the terrific force of the rushing stream of death by the statement that figures in the ruined manor show that the flood must have risen with a volume 115 feet wide and 25 feet deep.

A careful investigation makes the total number of victims by the Mill River disaster one hundred and seventy-four. Two bodies of girls but 15 years were recovered and identified. The work of searching for the dead has been practically given up, as it is believed the most of the remaining bodies are now under the mud in the Connecticut river, many miles away. Yesterday's report of 6 bodies found, and 2 more identified, brings the total to 168, leaving 6 to be accounted for, to make up the 174 as the number of dead. Of these 6 missing, 4 are supposed to be in the river, and 2 are thought to be buried in the debris.

The Central Committee. At Northampton the Committee report about 150 families, composed of about 700 people, utterly destitute, and think that the exigencies of the case demand $100,000. The work of clearing up the debris and preparing for rebuilding is being actively prosecuted, and the restoration of the desolated villages is already assured.

The American Society of Engineers at New York has appointed a Committee, consisting of J. B. Francis, Lowell; Gen. Thomas G. Ellis, Hartford; William E. Northern, Pittsburg, and E. C. Davis, Northampton, to investigate the disaster and report to the Society.

### RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Dr. Falsenthal, the learned Jewish rabbi, says that a "drunkard among the Jews is a very rare and a very exceptional person."

The Baptists propose to celebrate the national centennial by a simultaneous movement in all the States and Territories for the liberal endowment of their institutions.

The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held in Rutland, Vermont, next September, provided the sum of fifteen hundred dollars is raised by the citizens of that place.

A Canadian writer complains that the United States are drawing away their most gifted ministers by the potent magnet of money. He thinks that Canadian churches are as a rule as large and wealthy as those of the United States, and as well able to pay. But they don't pay.

The Convocation of Canterbury, England, has appointed a committee to consider the memorial of the West Indian Bishops on the subject of the necessity of summoning a second Pan-Anglican Synod to define the relations of the Archbishop of Canterbery to the whole Anglican Communion.

Love is often but a solitary leaf, but neither storm nor blight can fade it; like the perfume that a dead flower sends forth, it is sweet when all the gay sunshine has departed; when all its bloom is past, it has the fragrance of memory; it is the last lingering beam that glows after sun and stars have set.

The American Bible Society has received and expended upon its works $664 436 within the last year, and yet it is unable to meet the demand for the Bible that comes from every part of the world. The issues of the Society during fifty-eight years amount to thirty million nine hundred and sixty-six thousand four hundred and thirty-two volumes.

In Philadelphia the Baptists are considering the expediency of voting that the immersion of a believer into water is essential to membership in a scriptural church, and of expressing a firm determination to "hold no fellowship with views so lax, unscriptural and dangerous" as those maintained by persons who encourage others to come to the Lord's table without this qualification.

The Presbyterians are rejoicing, and with good reason, over the extinction of the debt of $128,000 with which the treasury of their Foreign Missionary Board was burdened at the beginning of the fiscal year which has just closed. In addition to the payment of this debt, the church has contributed for foreign missions $495,547, making nearly $625,000 in all—the largest sum ever contributed in one year to any foreign missionary society in this country.

A man about thirty-five years old died recently in Kentucky, who, since the termination of the war, has been making tri-weekly pilgrimages between two churches ten miles apart, always making the journey on foot, fasting with great severity, and keeping silence during the whole of his long walk. He would never disclose whether the penance was self-imposed or what it was performed for.

It was considered a bold movement on the part of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., to invite ministers of all denominations into his chancel at the dedication, and assign them part in the service. But his Sunday night services are a bolder departure from the ordinary course of Episcopal rectors. Mr. Tyng discards the white surplice—wears only the black gown—omits the whole service of Evening Prayer, reads only the Apostles' Creed from the Prayer Book, makes extemporaneous prayers, and sings revival hymns printed on slips of paper.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, thus explains through his official organ, the *Catholic Telegraph*, the cause of the recent meeting of prelates in that city: "The main object of the visit was to nominate the cities where they thought it expedient to have Metropolitan Sees erected by the Sovereign Pontiff. It is understood that Santa Fe, New Mexico; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Philadelphia and Boston are the choice of the Bishops who met in St. Louis and Cincinnati. Peoria, Illinois, is recommended for an Episcopal See."

We should be thankful for our homes; comfortable homes! Our happiness there is not dependent on the brilliancy of the wall-paper, of the beauties of the chandeliers. There is no more happiness now in the large house than there was in the three small apartments of many days ago. Our times are our "seasons of refuge" from the conflicts and troubles of our daily life in the world. Praise God, day and night, for such a comfortable home.

Such names as Dean Stanley's, Canon Kingsley's and Canon Lyttelton's appear on the petition recently presented to the British House of Commons in favor of opening the public museums on Sundays. It is stated, indeed, by one hundred and forty-six clergymen of the Church of England, and "other ministers of Christ." In the opinion of these petitioners the opening of museums, libraries and art galleries on the afternoon of Sundays would greatly promote the moral and intellectual improvement of large classes, and is in accordance with the object and meaning of the Christian Sunday.

### Not in the Right Spirit.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

President Grant is reported as being very much elated and quite content at the idea of the Senate Finance Committee being prepared to give him a currency measure, some time to-day. The Utica Herald-Gazette, which exhibits a commendable interest on the part of the Democratic press in every thing that can fill, and increase the publication of a paper, says the movement was "not in the right spirit." Here is the steady hoeing block.

# THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1874.


## OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

### MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.50.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

SCHIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

THE GALAXY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both 1 year for $4.50.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and LADE both one year $4.00.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the LADE both one year for $2.50.

THE NURSERY, price $1.50, and the BLADE both 1 year for $2.50.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and 1 BLADE both one year for $2.75.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and 1 the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

### WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

WESTERN RURAL, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.

EVERY SATURDAY, price 5.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.75.

HEARTH AND HOME, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.

RURAL NEW YORKER, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.

WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

## "INFLATION."

Every person whose interest is in low wages and low prices for the products of labor, can talk glibly about "inflation of the currency," and every person who insists that the Government should furnish a sufficient amount of currency to meet the pressing demands of business, is characterized as an "inflationist." These are nice sounding words, no doubt, but when it is understood that they are used to close up manufacturing establishments, to stop the building of railroads and check all public improvements, to depress all industrial pursuits and throw thousands upon thousands of poor men out of employment, the terms quoted have quite another sound and significance, and the time is not far distant when it will require courage for a man to utter these words in popular assemblages in derision of those who demand sufficient currency to insure prosperity to the country and employment for the people. No man demands "currency inflation." What is demanded is such adjustment of currency, in amount and manner of distribution, as shall meet the wants of the people. There is no "inflation" about this; but without it, as there is already an abundance of evidence to show, we must have business prostration, losses of untold millions to the manufacturers of the country, and idleness, want, and suffering for thousands of laboring people. And all this to enhance the value of money held and loaned by Eastern capitalists! "Inflation," indeed!

## RELIEF FOR THE WIDOW OF CAPT. HALL.

A meeting was held at Washington last week, to consult in regard to the manner of the proposed aid to be extended by Congress to Mrs. HALL, the widow of the Artic explorer. Professor HENRY PARKER and other prominent gentlemen met the Naval Committee and several plans were discussed. The friends of Mrs. HALL advocated the immediate payment of a large sum of money to her, instead of a yearly allowance during her life, in which case she is to agree to surrender her late husband's valuable records and memoranda of the Polaris voyage, and also of a previous journey to Polar regions. Others took the ground that a yearly life pension, and her husband's salary to the date of the discharge of the Polaris crew, would be the better plan, and meet with more general favor from the public. Professor HENRY suggested that the records, memoranda, and papers of Captain HALL be turned over to a scientific Commission, to assemble at the Smithsonian Institute, there to be carefully examined, and when their scientific, geographical and historical knowledge is ascertained, that said Committee shall report thereon and decide if they are worth purchasing, and fix the sum to be paid therefor. No definite conclusion was arrived at, however, and further consultations must be had before this matter is satisfactorily settled. It is understood that Captain HALL'S records possess great value, in a historical light, inasmuch as they reveal the manner of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S death, and minutely detail the closing scenes of his life, which are so horrible that Captain HALL earnestly desired to have their publication suppressed during the life of Lady FRANKLIN. In the meantime, if it is true, as has been asserted, that the widow of Captain HALL is in straightened circumstances, it would be far better for the Committee to decide immediately upon measures for her relief, than to longer withhold it from her by discussions regarding this or that plan.

☞ Congress proposes to adjourn on the 22d of June. Old members think they will not get through before the middle of July.

## EXPOSE OF FRAUDS AT WASHINGTON.

During the past winter, rumors have been current at the National Capital of the perpetration of heavy frauds against the United States Government, and the citizens of Washington, regarding overcharges for assessments, for special improvements, which evidently were fraudulently incorrect. A preliminary examination resulted in measures for a thorough and complete investigation, and the Committee appointed therefor chose Mr. JACOB BLICKENSDERFER, of our State, a most experienced, capable and eminent engineer, upon whose accurate judgment and honesty of character strict reliance could be placed, to determine beyond a doubt, by measurements and calculations accordingly, of the truth or falsity of these alleged frauds.

For a generation and a half of years, Mr. BLICKENSDERFER has been known as a practical engineer of the first order, having been a Member of our State Board of Public Works several terms, and for a long time its acting President or Engineer. He was engaged by the Government on the Pacific Railroad and on works near West Point, and having fulfilled all these onorous positions with satisfaction, was chosen as the right man in the right place, to estimate the cost of the improvements, by measurement, which had occasioned the Government and the citizens of Washington so much dissatisfaction. Telegrams of the 14th inst., to the New York *Tribune*, demonstrate that so far as these investigations have proceeded, the robberies committed against the United States Government, and the property owners of the District of Columbia, far exceed the worst suspicions previously formed, and manifest most criminal recklessness and dishonesty on the part of contractors, engineers and the Washington Board of Public Works.

Until the 14th inst. Mr. BLICKENSDERFER'S measurements had covered only about five per cent. of the work, on which accusations of over-charges have been preferred, and the semi-official details of his testimony are based upon measurements of such material as is now visible, like pavement, curbing, brick sidewalk, sewer, fencing, etc., and grading estimated from landmarks, cross sections and profiles made anterior to the work. In each and every case discrepancies exist, some of which are very serious. On New Hampshire Avenue the grading contractors were overpaid $6,281, and the United States was overcharged $17,739, making a total sum of $24,020 upon a single street; on Virginia Avenue the overcharge is $10,784; on G street, upon the measurements of grade and sewerage, the overcharge amounts to $29,020; for grading around the Patent and Post Office, according to the vouchers of the Board, Mr. BLICKENSDERFER testified $2 06 had been paid per cubic yard. An estimate of the overcharge on this single item may be formed when the fact is taken into consideration that in Toledo the same work can be done at about 20, or 35, or at the highest figure, 40 cents per cubic yard. On Second street, between Pennsylvania avenue and H. street, measurments demonstrated that 9,106 yards of grading had been made, while the contractor was allowed full pay for 28,000 yards, amounting to $6,851. Equally exorbitant overcharges are manifest in other respects, so far as the investigation proceeded, and Mr. BLICKENSDERFER further testified that the examination of the accounts and vouchers in the office of the Board of Public Works demonstrated a very loose system of keeping accounts regarding measurements. When the results were manifest, after the measurement of the first street examined, he asked Mr. SAMO, the engineer, if he could explain the difference, and the latter replied that his notes would explain the discrepancies, but upon investigation they failed to do so, and Mr. SAMO then said that the charges included some old work done before the present Board of Public Works came in. Gen. BABCOCK was also called upon, and the results of the investigation were reported to him, while an opportunity to explain the reasons for such damaging disclosures was given, but until the present time, both he and his engineer have failed to make an explanation. So far as the testimony has gone, it has been most damaging to the Washington Board of Public Works, and all those under whose direction and management frauds were committed, amounting to $1,000,000 against the Government of the United States and the District of Columbia. Nothing save the grossest recklessness, incompetency and dishonesty could have prevailed every department of the work, or so many repeated miscalculations, each and every one of which resulted in heavy losses, could have occurred. It is thought that a week or ten days will yet be required before the testimony of the entire investigation can be submitted to the Committee and summed up. When the facts are all known, it is to be hoped that the guilty parties may be brought to justice, and that such an example may be made of them that they will find few imitators among those who in the future may be entrusted with positions of similar responsibility.

☞ Tourists who have spent the winter in Palestine write doleful accounts of its climate. So unprecedentedly severe has the weather been, that the various roads leading to Jerusalem have been blocked with snow. The extreme poverty of the country has rendered the price of the necessaries of life exorbitant, and the large number of Greek and American pilgrims, and English and American travelers who were snow bound there, suffered many privations, to which the two latter had been strangers at home. Even now, since the disappearance of the snow, vegetation is very backward, and though many are constantly leaving, others are arriving, and a famine is threatened to the inhabitants of the Holy City, unless large supplies of provisions are brought thither by the pilgrims, tourists and travelers who are crowding every portion of the city. Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, of London, has been appealed to for aid by his co-religionists and Christians—Greek, Catholic and Protestant, as well as Jews and Arabs, all crying loudly for pecuniary assistance to the more fortunate nations of the Occident.

## CURRENCY AND BUSINESS CONTRACTION.

Eastern journals have assumed to know all about financial matters, and have been bold to charge everybody who could not adopt their theory with being imbeciles or rogues. The illustrated papers have been most busily employed in representing leading Western men, who favor an increase of currency, as either knaves or fools, and perhaps some men have been led to doubt their own senses by reason of these constant and most relentless assaults. But the wise journals of the East are in trouble. Facts are stubborn things, and while it is easy enough to spin out theories and denounce all who do not adopt them, it is not always so easy to dispose of facts. The truth is, these journals have discovered that trade is prostrate. The merchants and manufacturers of the Eastern States are not selling anything, and the wise journals of that section cannot understand why this is so. One attributes the sluggishness of trade to one cause, and another finds another cause for it. No two can agree, and not one can fathom the mystery. They all see and feel that business is at a stand-still, and they are surprised, for have they not convinced themselves and the President that the greatest amount of prosperity can only be expected where there is the least amount of currency?

Every Eastern journal is to-day complaining of dull times. They predicted an immediate restoration of business prosperity on the announcement of the President's veto message, and they can't understand why the business depression has increased. Extensive furnaces, iron works, and all kinds of manufacturing establishments are closing up and thus throwing thousands of poor men out of employment, but the wise men of the East can't understand why it is. They may learn by sad experience, and it seems impossible for them to learn in any other way. The West is not more dependent upon the East than the East is upon the West. By depriving the West of the amount of currency required for carrying on business, enterprise ceases, business becomes stagnant, improvements are postponed, and the demand for the products of Eastern manufacturers and merchants is cut off. That is just the condition of affairs at the present time. One-half the iron works are closed and iron has depreciated forty per cent. in value. Other works are preparing to close and before fall there will be few in operation. In this State, half of them are closed, the same is true of Pennsylvania, and of all the other iron districts. The reason should be plain, even to the mind of a child. It certainly is caused by the suspension of Western enterprise growing out of currency contraction. What is true of the iron interests, is also true, to a certain extent, of every other department of trade.

Notwithstanding these transparent facts, which every person of common sense must understand, we are told that no measure can be passed by Congress and approved by the President, which will have the least tendency towards affording relief. Congress seems disposed to act right, and we hope they will pass a bill every day, if possible, from now until they adjourn, providing for more currency, unless the President should sign one before that time. Every interest of the country demands such a measure, and not a reasonable excuse has or can be given for withholding its benefits from the people. Without it, some system of oppressive taxation must be adopted for meeting the current expenses of Government. The outlook is indeed dark, and unless the people who are suffering from this outrage upon their rights and interests at once speak out in their sovereign capacity and demand relief at the hands of Congress and the President, great distress must result to the laboring classes from the insane policy of currency contraction.

## AMERICAN PILGRIMS IN NEW YORK.

A very imposing reception was given recently to the American pilgrims on their way to the shrine of "the Holy Mother of Lourdes," and Rome, at St. Xavier Union, New York. Seventeen delegates, mostly priests, represented the State of Indiana, two the arch diocese of Cincinnati, two the diocese of Louisville, thirteen the diocese of Baltimore, two that of Erie, Penn., five that of Richmond, Virginia, two that of Philadelphia, two that of Savannah, two that of the State of Delaware, four that of New Orleans, five that of Texas, two that of Mobile, twenty-five the State of New York, three the diocese of Chicago, two that of San Francisco, one that of Toronto, and seven other various dioceses of Lower Canada. They were received by the President of Xavier Union, and cordially welcomed by a speech from Dr. ANDERSON, of New York, who concluded his remarks by saying, "that this pilgrimage was to be regarded as a protest against the disorganizing elements which tarestened the church." After alluding to the scientific tendencies of the age, he said further, "that this pilgrimage would be regarded as a protest against the interposition of science in the realm of morals, which it could not explain. It was a public profession of faith, desirable, in view of the troubles and trials which now assail the Church." Bishop DWENGER, of Indiana, responded on behalf of the pilgrims, saying, "We go in a spirit of faith to visit our Holy Mother of Lourdes, to receive the blessing of the Holy Father, the Pope, and to tell him, that among his subjects there are none more loyal than those who dwell beyond the sea, and to assure him that in this age, where there is so much infidelity, there is also pure and unalloyed devotion to the Church." After the delivery of several other addresses in the same spirit as the above, a purse containing 5,000 francs was given to the pilgrims for presentation to the Pope, from the St. Xavier's Union Sodality, when a hymn in honor of the Pope was sung, composed for the occasion by a Sister of Charity, the exercises closing with a bounteous supper and music.

## THE NATURE OF THE EUCALYPTUS.

Some time since, in alluding to the hygienic properties of this malaria destroying tree, we gave the opinion that its nature was tropical. Recent advices from Southern California, however, demonstrate that it is also semi-tropical, and will flourish in all damp localities ranging from 130° to 20° Farenheit. Whether it will endure a greater degree of cold has not yet been tested, and in consideration of the great good it has effected, it would well be worth a trial. In California, as in Australia, Cuba, Spain, France and Algiers, its effect in destroying miasmatic, poisonous influences, is described as marvelous. It is estimated that no less than one million trees have been planted in different portions of Southern and Central California. Aside from its healthful influences, it is a very handsome ornamental tree, grows rapidly, and produces most luxuriant shade. The broad avenues of Oakland are beautified by this wonderful product of beneficent nature, and the San Francisco *Bulletin* says, that in every county of the State, where the rigors of winter are not fatal to its life, it is being planted for shade and ornamental purposes.

The Eucalyptus, or Australian gum tree, is an evergreen, similar in its nature to the luxuriant live-oak or magnolia, and is a native of Tasmania, where immense forests exist. As before remarked, it grows rapidly, frequently attaining a height of six feet in one year. Its maximum height is three hundred feet, and its circumference from thirty to fifty feet. Its leaves are of a dark, bluish color, about ten inches long, one inch wide, and curiously shaped. They give forth a camphorous odor, very pleasant and agreeable, and their roots absorb water, which renders them adaptable only to marshy or very moist locations. Their blossom is small, white and odorless, and aside from the curative atmospheric influences of this tree, its leaves have been found by recent experiments to possess medicinal qualities of inestimable value for affections of the larynx, the mucous membrane, and for intermittent and remittent fevers. In the two last mentioned diseases they are said to have proved efficacious, where quinine has been powerless. Their timber is very serviceable for constructing hulls of vessels, bridges and buildings, where strength and durability are essential requisites. Australia exporting from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 worth annually for ship and bridge building. In every sense the eucalyptus is one of the most wonderful and beneficent products of the Torrid and Temperate Zones, adapted as it is by its nature to counteract poisonous atmospheric influences, to drain swamp lands, to afford an effective antidote to numerous destroying diseases, and to furnish valuable timber for building purposes.

## NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The sixth anniversary of this association was celebrated by a convention at Irving Hall, New York, last week. The attendance upon the different sessions was as large as usual, ladies greatly predominating. Miss ANTHONY, the President, occupied the chair, and many of the old ladies in the cause were present, among them Mrs. ERNESTINE ROSE, Rev. ANTOINNETTE BLACKWELL, Mrs. DEVEREAUX BLAKE, Dr. CLEMENCE L. LOZIER, Rev. OLYMPIA BROWN, Mrs. SARA I. SPENCER and numerous others. The President, in her address of welcome, gave a brief resume of the progress of the cause during the past year, alluding to the fact that in Michigan women were allowed to vote upon school questions, while in Illinois they had been elected and qualified as school superintendents. The Iowa Legislature had passed a bill in favor of granting women the same privilege, which, however, would not become a law until it had secured the approval of another Legislature in two years. In Kansas the right of suffrage had been lost by a dozen votes in the lower branch of the Legislature. The Massachusetts Senate had reported a bill favoring woman's enfranchisement. Maine was moving onward in the cause, women occupying positions on school committees in many towns, while a bill had been introduced in the New York Legislature relieving women from taxation as long as unrepresented, and married women had been permitted to testify in matters of joint interest with their husbands. One hundred thousand women were members of the Grangers' Association, and public sentiment was becoming daily more favorable to the Woman Suffrage movement.

Mrs. SPENCER alluded to the causes which rendered abortive the attempt to secure Woman Suffrage in the District of Columbia. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. BLAKE, Mrs. SLOCUM, Mrs. OLYMPIA BROWN, Mrs. AMANDA DEYO, Mrs. ERNESTINE ROSE, Mrs. ANTOINETTE BLACKWELL, Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM and Dr. C. C. DILL. The spirit of these addresses, as represented by the New York press, exemplified the inconsistency of allowing women no voice in making the laws which they are compelled to obey, in taxing them equally with men and denying them the privileges of full citizenship. It was argued that by the Constitution men and women were placed upon an equal footing, and the withholding of suffrage to adult women was a violation of a Constitutional right. The necessity of woman's purer power in government was also dwelt upon at length, and particular stress was laid upon the fact that women were compelled to look with sorrow upon the evils which surrounded their children, which they were unable to abolish, and which would be abolished if they had the power to assist in the regulation of the laws.

☞ The Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, now in session in New York, has entered into a federative union with the Free Church of England. The American leaders in the movement are expecting to gain large re-enforcements from the Protestant Episcopal Church in England. The Prayer Book as revised and corrected by the Reformed Church Council is said to have received the endorsement of men, high in the ecclesiastical ranks of the old Church, like Rev. Dr. H. TYNG and Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG

## THE MADEIRA RIVER VALLEY.

As more knowledge is gained of the vast natural wealth of the unexplored regions of South America, it appears that California and Australia sink into comparative insignificance. The few explorations and settlements made on the banks of the Amazon by emigrants from the Northern United States and Europe, evince that the most sanguine expectations of the wonderful fertility of the soil, which they had formed, are realized, while the predictions of VON HUMBOLDT and other early South American travelers and explorer, averring that no country of the globe possessed greater advantages for supporting a very dense population, promise at some future time to be fulfilled.

The immense territory watered by the Madeira River, the largest tributary of the Amazon, is portrayed by recent explorers as wonderfully productive. The area of the upper valley of the Madeira contains about 400,000 square miles, every acre of which is represented as without exception the most fertile of the earth, in all the spontaneous products of nature indigenous to the torrid zones, while, strange to record, its mineral wealth exceeds that of any equal area on the Western Continent, the atmospheric aridity, and the sterility of mineral lands in other parts of the globe not existing, if credence can be placed upon the testimony of writers who have visited these countries.

The Madeira River is formed by numerous tributaries, the most important of which take their rise in the Brazilian Andes, in central Bolivia. The entire eastern slope of these mountains from Cuzco, in eastern Peru, northward to the Amazon, is said to be one continued gold placer, and from the banks of all the minor streams which feed the tributaries of the Madeira, gold may be washed anywhere, evincing that the auriferous wealth now hidden beneath these mountains must equal, and probably will surpass that of Australia and California combined, when mines are opened and worked in accordance with modern knowledge of mining.

The Madeira Valley embraces the greater part of Bolivia, and about two-thirds of the territory, south of the Amazon, in Northwestern Brazil. The provinces of Bolivia, Cordillera, Chiquitos, and Beni, were settled last century by Jesuit missionaries from Spain, who penetrating northward from the Atlantic shores of South America, and up the Rio de la Plata, have established missions, converted the natives, and founded numerous small, prosperous towns upon the banks of the navigable streams. But the richest portion of the Madeira Valley was not reached by them, owing to its inaccessibility, situated as it is in the northwestern corner of Brazil, south of the Amazon and bounding Peru on the East and North, and watered only by shallow, unnavigable streams, while the Eastern portion is embraced in the Brazilian province of Matto-Grosso, famed for its valuable agricultural products and gold and diamond washings, likewise inaccessible, because its streams are not navigable, and the country is, therefore, thinly populated. When, with the course of time, railroads are opened to the Eastern and Western sections of this valley, and its natural, but now dormant wealth becomes developed, the commercial interest of the world will here find a new channel for its enterprises, and capable as the soil is of maintaining a large population, the Madeira River Valley is destined by nature to become a leading centre of civilization in the south torrid zone of the Western Hemisphere. The Bolivian part of the valley now contains a mixed population of native Indians and Europeans, numbering two and a half millions, an increase of one and a half millions since 1825, when Bolivia declared her independence. With an intermixture of the Saxon races, the development of their wonderful country would progress rapidly, as they are more enterprising than most nations of interior South America, and require only the stimulus and energy which would result from such an admixture. The Brazilian portion of the valley is very sparsely populated, and therefore wholly open to the enterprising population which its government invites. But little is written of the climate, which must be extremely warm in the valleys and foot hills, while the elevated table lands are probably salubrious and cool. Heat and malarious atmospheric influence are the great enemies which the Caucasian race has to combat, in all portions of the tropical world. But forests of Eucalyptus may be planted to counteract the latter, while the constitution gradually adapts itself to the former, particularly where cooling mountain and ocean breezes may be depended upon, as is the case in the territory lying contiguous to the Andes. As population increases in the great centres of civilization, and the West no longer affords an outlet for the surplus humanity of the East, the advice of the political economist of the year 2074 will probably be, "Go South young man, to the rich valleys of the Madeira and the Amazon."

☞ The Bishop of Exeter, an eminent prelate of the Church of England, has espoused the cause of Woman Suffrage. At a meeting recently held at Exeter in support of the Woman's disability bill, a letter was read from him, wherein he said:

"I am sorry to say that my engagement will prevent me from taking the chair at the meeting to be held on the 14th of April, to promote the extension of the suffrage to women. I very heartily sympathize with your purpose, and shall always be ready to the utmost of my power to promote it.

The Church of England has hitherto occupied a rigidly conservative position upon this social question, and the advocates of the movement regard the outspoken views of one of its leading ecclesiastics as a very encouraging and progressive evidence of its eventual success.

☞ The Buffalo Young Men's Christian Association is organizing a Friendly Inn, on the Holly Tree plan, where workingmen and women can obtain good food at reasonable prices, and can also spend any leisure time in entire freedom from grog shop influences.

## CREMATION IN PARIS.

If the enemies of cremation will take into consideration a few statistical facts regarding the burial grounds of Paris, much of the horror with which they, and all occidental nations, now look upon burning instead of burying would vanish. In small towns and rural locations, where land is abundant and population sparse, no hygienic objections can be made to the present custom of interring the dead, and in all probability many years will elapse before any change is attempted. But in old and densely populated countries, cemeteries become great centers of infection, disseminating suffering, disease and death to the living, and here the necessity of cremation is such that a few more years of enlightenment will undoubtedly serve to inaugurate it.

In a late number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the necessity is urged of opening extra mural cemeteries at some distance from Paris. M. DU CAMP, the author of the article, states, that having examined the various cemeteries of Paris, he is prepared to assert "that they should have been closed years ago, since the established regulations regarding the space allotted to one grave have been disregarded." Much disease has arisen in consequence, the dead being packed like herrings, and being buried over each other, without sufficient earth to prevent the decomposing taints from poisoning the atmosphere. It is an established fact that Paris has been an extremely unhealthy city for many years, notwithstanding her admirable system of sewerage and drainage, the HAUSMANN improvements in widening narrow streets and erecting modern dwellings open to air and sunlight, and her genial climate. Much of the impurity of her atmosphere is due to her overcrowded cemeteries, and Monsieur DU CAMP warns the Archbishop of Paris and those who, like him, are opposed to the burial of the dead at a great distance from the city, that, if the present method is continued, Paris will become a great plague spot, emitting noxious atmospheric influences, like the ancient Necropolis of the Innocents. It is estimated that a cemetery of two thousand acres would at this time be adequate for the population of Paris, and by giving sufficient room for each grave it would be filled in thirty years, when the same graves could be used over again and thus be made to do service for one hundred and fifty years. In the cemetery of Pere La Chase, 43,578 burials occurred last year, and as this is the oldest grave yard in Paris, it is as impossible to tell how many have been buried over each other, as to estimate the disease which its crowded state has occasioned. The French custom of visiting the graves of deceased friends and relatives has obtained so fixed a hold upon the nation that cremation at present will no more meet with popular favor there than elsewhere, therefore the location of large cemeteries, many miles from the city, with railroads running thereto, was proposed during the reign of NAPOLEON III., and their necessity is now much greater. With these facts, it is clearly manifest, that if utilitarian and practical views ever gain the ascendant, cremation instead of burial will become customary in old and thickly settled communities and large cities, where the necessity for it is so apparently great, when the health of the living is taken into consideration. What is true of Paris, is also true of London and other great European centres of population. In the cities of the Northern United States, the burial of the dead is as yet not attended with unhealthy atmospheric causes, but in New Orleans and other Southern localities along the shores of the Mississippi, cremation would greatly redound to public health.

☞ The Czar is apparently having an enjoyable time in England, if State banquets, presided over by Queen VICTORIA, and attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, and all the numerous scions of the present Royal, and Prime Ministers de facto and ex-facto, and members of the Cabinet, with Dukes and Duchesses, can make time enjoyable, although to most sensible people, one continued round of eating and drinking and feasting would become wearisome, even when in the company of Queens, ex-Empresses, and other extraordinarily titled personages.

☞ The Ogdensburg, N. Y., *Journal* remembers that forty years ago, in 1834, the St. Lawrence River, near that place, was crossed by teams on the ice on the 14th day of May. On the morning of that day, all the coaches left Ogdensburg on runners, a heavy snow lying upon the ground. So this has not been the worst spring ever experienced, after all.

☞ The facilities for handling grain at New York are exceedingly primitive in character, tedious and expensive. The complaints of shippers and the St. Lawrence competition, have induced the journals of that city to point out some of the defects of the present system and demand such improvement as the times and the interests of the city require.

☞ In one county of Massachusetts, the Court, at a recent session, granted over ninety divorces, and then left a number of cases on the docket for consideration at another time. There is such a surplus of women in that State that the men "change round," not wishing to show undue partiality.

☞ Washington political prognosticators see in the removal of Gen SHERMAN'S headquarters to St. Louis a very large wire which connects the General with the White House, reaching which, GRANT is to be made General of the Army once more.

☞ A large dry goods house in Rochester, N. Y., failed a few days ago, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank was forced to suspend. This kind of amusement can be continued to an indefinite extent by further currency contraction.

☞ One hundred and eighty Mennonites have arrived, destined for Dakotah. They bring $60,000 in gold. It will be needed, should currency contraction continue.

## A SAD DEATH.

It has been announced by several Washington correspondents that the wife of Maj. General M'COOK, who recently died at Washington, lost her life in consequence of criticisms upon herself and her husband, growing out of his nomination to the Governorship of Colorado. "GATH," the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, thus relates the sad story:

Mrs. Edward M. McCook, formerly Mary Thompson, of Peoria, Ill., is dying at this moment,—a sad sight for a woman of brilliant beauty, warm heart, and social and intellectual culture. She was literally hounded to death by the chivalrous politicians of Colorado, and such vagrant and corrupt newspaper writers here in Washington as could be hired to assail everything that her husband held pure and holy.

Her husband was a Major-General of cavalry,—one of the seven McCooks, brothers and cousins, who went out at the beginning of the War, from the region of Steubenville, O. The old man was shot by guerrillas. One of the sons was murdered by a claim-jumper at Yankton, Dakota; and the chivalrous Territorial Grand Jury failed to indict the assassin for murder. But they and he were better than the murderers of this dying woman, who said yesterday, to her husband: "Teddy, they have killed me. But forgive them." Other McCooks are in the regular army and navy; one is a Presbyterian clergyman at Philadelphia. They are steady, self-reliant, successful men, of the Scotch-Irish race. Edward M. McCook was Minister to the Sandwich Islands, and Governor of Colorado for a full term. He and his brother fell in love at the same time with Miss Thompson, while she was at boarding-school at Philadelphia. She was remarkable for enamel skin, perfectly natural, with roses in it, and her large and beautiful dark eyes, and luxuriant, gold-colored hair. Educated, vivacious, and adapted to public life, she was the social administration wherever her husband went, and her descent was, in a measure, eminent. She was the grand-niece of Charles Thompson, Secretary of the Continental and Federal Congress, and also of Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, the celebrated statesman and savant. Her father, Sylvester Thompson, of Peoria, was the step-brother of the daughter of Oliver Wolcott, Mrs. Knowlton, who is still living in Washington.

Gov. McCook was very proud of his wife. His enemies began by saying that she had great influence with Mrs. Grant, and a more mysterious influence with the President himself; and that she was another Mrs. Williams. The little chap with a scared white face, who sends drivel to the Chicago *Times*, was about the only person capable of abusing this young and interesting lady in this way.

Gov. McCook made haste to send his wife to Brooklyn; but this evidence of sensibility only showed the slanderers that they were on the right course, and the shafts of cowardly venom were continued upon this poor, weak creature, than whom no man alive ever had a purer wife, sister, or mother. Although of a consumptive tendency, she did not die in the natural course of that disease. She died of typhoid pneumonia, the fever coming first, and of a shattered nervous system, the result of trouble, fright, and sleeplessness. Just as the fever found her, she crawled back to Washington to die in her husband's sight.

Removed from Willard's Hotel to the residence of her husband's old comrade, Gen. Morgan Smith, Mrs. McCook showed by her incoherent utterances that every malicious arrow was sticking in her brain. Her husband, whose love for her was the vital principle of his existence, sat up by day and night until his hard head also seemed to yield to exhaustion and grief, and he was scarcely lucid, so that they led him in and out like a child. Her lad, 6 years old, hardly aware of the nature of death, was present when Dr. Walker administered the consolation of religion. It was to me the saddest scene in political life, to see this beautiful woman bitten by asps, who will have to answer for it more than they know.

☞ The Liberals of Connecticut feel a little sore over the Copperhead nominee for Senator. They say the Democrats, whenever an opportunity offers, make them swallow the worst pills in the box.

☞ Philadelphia servant girls propose to contribute one week's wages to the Centennial. We hope their contributions in this instance may prove more useful than when given to the Fenian fund.

☞ The Mormon Elder, CANNON, has been declared legally elected to Congress, but the question of his qualification, on account of his polygamous practices, is yet to be acted upon by Congress.

☞ In Philadelphia, children are not permitted to take their books home from school at night. The result is more study in the school-room and more recreation at home.

☞ CARL SCHURZ is announced as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from Missouri. From present appearances, his chances of success are by no means flattering.

☞ In New York, at a recent funeral the undertaker's bill was $1,100. A prudent man would hesitate some time before "shuffling off" during the prevalence of such prices.

☞ It is ninety-three years, according to Prof. LOOMIS, of Yale, since we had such a cold April as last month. Of course, we all remember how cold it was ninety-three years ago.

☞ Three hundred and seventy-eight times Gough has lectured in Boston, and still he "draws" a few "spokes at the Hub."

## CREMATION

### NECESSARY POLITICAL CHANGES.

The St. Louis *Globe*, in the interest of cremation, is already overhauling the poets, and suggesting the necessary changes. Among them are the following:

Hark, from the Gas Works comes a sound!
Sinners, incinerate;
Ye mortals come and view the flue
Where ye must soon cremate.

Shakespeare's famous epitaph offers no difficulties:

Good friend, for Heaven's sake, do not
Blow on the ashes in this pot,
Blest be the hand that leaves them hid
And curst be he who lifts the lid.

Mr. Gray's elegy in a rural gas work is no less susceptible of adaptation, as witness the following:

Here rests his ashes on the shelf beneath,
A youth to coffins and to sheroids unknown;
Fair sextons frowned not on his humble death,
Incineration marked him for its own.
No longer sees its cinders to dustbose,
Nor draws his fine residuum from this pot,
Where they, alike impalpable, repose,
Treating his spirit never felt "less hot."

Mrs. Heman's "Graves of a Household," might thus be presented:

They grow in beauty side by side,
They filled one home with laughter;
Their urns are scattered far and wide
On sideboard, shelf, and rafter.

And thus we might go back through the whole range of English literature, till we should remark with the old West country bard:

I hope his soul in heaven doth dwell;
Whose dust half fills this pickle bottle.

Intelligence has been received at the rooms of the American Board, of the death, at Honolulu, on the 31 instant, of Miss Maria C. Ogden, who was one of the first female missionaries sent by the Board to foreign fields. She went to the Sandwich Islands in 1828, and has seen forty-six years of service, during which time she has had under her instructions over a thousand Hawaiian women. Her age at the time of her decease was 82 years.

## To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business charac ter. Letter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that after our next issue (June 4th) we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to June 4th. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after the date named, will not receive attention.

JOHN M., Moshannon, Pa.—If the Marion, O., firm (whose business you do not state) deal in "golden butter compound" or any such villaneous device for swindling the public, he, have nothing whatever to do with them.—We cannot commend the book you name, as it is probably only an advertisement for certain quack medicines sold by the publisher.—Nor can we endorse the enterprise named in your letter, although it is probably reliable.

MATILDA, Toledo, O.—In the French word *policnise* the letter "s" is sounded and has a "z" sound as though the last syllable were spelled "naz" or "nays." The pronunciation, "pelena" so frequently heard is highly incorrect.

JUAN G., Painted Post, N. Y.—Some hundred of years ago, the barber combined with the duties of his calling, those of the surgeon. It is stated that he kept in his office or shop, a pole to which was attached a tape. When a customer came to be bled, he was instructed to grasp the pole with his hand while the arm above it was bandaged with the tape, and the operation proceeded with. Gradually, a second pole was substituted as a sign upon which the white bandage was painted in a spiral form, while the red stripe was given as indicating the result of the surgeon-barber's skill. As late as 1797, by a statute in force in England, barbers and surgeons were each required to display a pole as the sign of their calling.

MRS. S. E., Bokes Creek, O.—Probably if you will try benzole instead of benzine, you may be more successful. Or, if it is more convenient, try spirits of turpentine. The rubber should be cut into very fine strips or shavings with a sharp knife, (frequently dipped in water to make it cut) and the whole mass should be frequently stirred or kneaded, and after the rubber has become soft it should be worked through a coarse sieve. Read over again carefully the first recipe published.

JOHN SHELL, Shawneetown, Ill., would like to have the present or former address of Thomas M. Vinyard. If any subscriber or any firm has had in their employ a person of this name, they will confer a favor by communicating with Mr. Shell.

EDWIN J. RANDALL, Springfield, Lane Co., Oregon, writes: "I am very anxious to find out the postoffice address of Alvin P. Randall and also of Peter or Lucy Allen. Any of the readers of your paper will confer a great favor by informing me through its columns, or by addressing as above.

F. E.—The word "Inter-Ocean" simply means between oceans, or in some cases, among oceans.

H. M. N., St. Bernice, Ind.—Our publications are in all cases discontinued when the subscription expires.

ELLIS COLE, Box 27, Ashley, Ohio.—Would like to procure the address of Surgeon Wm. McGovern, late of the 26th Regt. Ohio Vol. Infantry. Can any of our readers favor him?

A. B. B., Sand Bank, (no State.)—If you ordered our three publications at the time of making your subscriptions, you were certainly entitled to them, on sending the amount you name. But if you ordered only two, of course you can only receive two. Sorry you were disappointed in the article ordered from an advertisement. So far as we have known, the appliances in question have given general satisfaction.

STUDENT, Mansfield, O.—We think that the Ohio State Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, is nearer what you want than any other institution that now occurs to us. Mt. Union College, at Mt. Union (this State) is probably next best adapted to your purposes.

L. M., Pueblo, Colorado Territory.—General order No. 84, issued by the War Department May 8th, 1865, declares that "A volunteer accepted and mustered into service under the Act of July 4th, 1864, whether for the term of one, two, or three years, is on muster out of service before the expiration of the term of service for which he was enlisted, entitled *only to receive the proportion of the bounty* allowed by the act cited,—*whether one-third or two-thirds thereof*—which had actually accrued before the date of his discharge." Thus as you enlisted Feb'y. 11th, 1865, and were discharged July 15th, 1865, you are only entitled to the amount of bounty due you at the time of your discharge.

IMPORTANT.—The heirs or other legal representatives of John A. Stone, formerly a member of Co. G., Ohio Vol. Infy., and of Clayton Sturgeon, a member of the 5th U. S. Heavy Artillery, can learn something to their advantage by communicating at once with the editor of the Weekly BLADE. There are still unpaid local bounties awaiting the claim of these men or their heirs, and should any one read this paragraph who knows of their whereabouts, they will confer a favor upon two soldiers by calling their attention to this inquiry.

M. J. M., On the Plains, Montana Territory.—We should be glad to have you write occasional letters from the great northwest.

FRANK H., Elgin, Iowa.—If you will send ten cents to Peck & Snyder, Nassau street, New York, they will send you a little book which will give you all the rules and instructions that you desire.

G. N. E. (no address).—You can readily answer your first question for yourself by referring to a globe.—A pound troy is heavier than a pound avoirdupois. Generally, when people speak of pounds and ounces, they mean the avoirdupois. They weigh themselves and all their commodities by that weight. The troy *pound* is rarely or never used. The *ounce*, which proceeds from it by duodecimal division, is the normal weight of the mint, of the silversmiths and the apothecaries. Nowhere else is this *ounce* recognized; this is something to be remembered in regard to the prevalent double system of weights. At the United States mint, gold and silver are weighed by *ounce* troy, nickel and copper by the *pound* avoirdupois. All the weighable accessories and materials, from anthracite coal to acids and chemicals, are measured by the latter. Explanations have to be given, cross calculations made, and mistakes watched against. An ounce troy is 480 grains, an ounce avoirdupois is 437½ grains. If we want to bargain for plantinum or aluminum, a question arises as to which ounce is to be used. When we sell sweeps, it is by one weight. When we get returns, it is by another. In short, we are often reminded of the awkward relation of 437½ to 480, and that a pound avoirdupois is equal to 14.5833 ounces troy. Apothecaries buy by avoirdupois and sell by troy weight. We can hardly undertake to say what telegraphic institute in the country is the best when so many are good.—The business is eminently respectable, but does not afford a very great chance for roving. Any New York publisher will send you an edition of Gibbon's History of the Roman Empire in three volumes for $4.00.—Penmanship only moderately good.

THOMAS B. H., Bear Lake, Pa.—Yes. We were misled by the manner in which B. H. P. asked his question, and did not notice the error till afterward. Of course John Q. Adams was the sixth and not the fifth President.

W. M. B., Andover, N. Y.—You could not be admitted to West Point after reaching your eighteenth year.—It is altogether probable that a physical defect, such as you mention, would be sufficient to exclude you from admission even if other matters were all right.

B. S. M., Croton, O.—We are not prepared to endorse the appliance you mention, neither can we recommend patent medicines. Each must stand on its own merits.

A. B. A., Oxford, Mo.—Have sent you copies of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL for May, with an article on pea nut culture. The number for June, just issued, also contains an excellent article on the same subject.

W. W. R., Slatington, Pa.—Your friend has probably received all the bounty to which he would be entitled. He is, however, entitled to all the benefits conferred on soldiers by the homestead act.

MRS. J. B. LANT, Olena, Henderson Co., Ills., would like to procure the address of John Smith Pollock, who left his home four years ago, and has not been heard from since. He is small, has very black hair and eyes, very dark complexion. Any one knowing anything about him, would confer a great favor on his anxious father and mother, by addressing as above.

"A BLACK REPUBLICAN" (till Democracy wins) writes to Parson Nasby from Union Center, Kan., as follows: "DEAR NASBY. I often have phelt for u, in ure triels and triberlations threw wich u pass. in trvin to do good; and I am sory you lost yure postoffis at the Corners; but I attribut the loss to a lac of genus. A country P. M. who cant change his cut in the rite time to keep his offis, is to be pitied. I kep mine threw 'thick and thin,' 'up hill and down,' with the nigger throwed in, and am willing to devide with u. So pleas accept this mite from an old frend and ardent admirer. The women haint gin me eny trubble yet. I keep a clerk who kin rede, and I make him suppress all the temperance movements in the papers by burning them; so the wimmen dont know what is goin on. I know what it is to be short of stamps wherewith to by refreshments. Therefore I send u this small donashun. Pleas accept it from urs in the good caws."—With this letter came a bar check, "Good for one drink. Tingley & Dean." It is needless to say that the Parson appreciates this evidence of sympathy from his distant friends.

A. B. H., Piqua, O.—"The Casket of Gems" in the BLADE book offer, is a volume composed entirely of poems selected from the works of the best English writers, from the time of Chaucer down to the present.

MRS. A. J., Meridan, Madison county, Ala.—The writing of the power of attorney on the warrant does not invalidate it. If it has been properly assigned by the person to whom it was issued the warrant can be sold or located. The assignments generally are made blank to make them negotiable by delivery, but if assignee's name is inserted it can be re-assigned according to the forms prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington City, to whom any warrant can be referred for approval before it is used, and then can be readily sold to dealers in any city.

T. D. M., Columbus Grove, O.: By an act of Congress passed June 17, 1870, a soldier who has lost a limb in the service, by applying to the Surgeon General of the United States, at Washington City, is entitled to an order for an artificial limb, or for a loss of an arm in lieu of an artifical arm the sum of fifty dollars—which is also granted a second time in five years—viz: June 17, 1875.

TO VARIOUS CORRESPONDENTS.—Among the bills now before Congress no doubt the following will pass during the present session—all of them have passed one of the branches, viz: Granting pensions to all survivors of the war of 1812; or, if deceased, to their widows provided they were married prior to 1850. Giving an increased pension of $50 per month to soldiers who are totally and permanently disabled and require the constant care of another person. Also, $24 per month to all who have lost a limb.

AMATEUR, Five Points, Ohio.—According to the laws of Ohio, a peddler is required to report the value of his stock of merchandise to an Assessor, and pay a tax on the same precisely as though he were doing the business of a merchant at a regular stand. In addition to this, the peddler is required to pay a sum not less than $12 nor more than $20, which sum is determined by the fact of his traveling on foot, or with one or two horses. A receipt for taxes paid in any one county of the State entitles the party paying it, to follow his calling in all other counties and towns of the State.

F. M. S., Freedom, Ind.—A farmer can only sell his tobacco crop to a manufacturer or dealer who has complied with all the provisions of the law. Hence he would not be allowed, as the law now stands, to sell to a neighbor who was not a regular dealer or manufacturer, either at wholesale or retail.

J. D. M., Madison, Pa.—Both the medical colleges you name stand among the best in the land. But we can hardly undertake to decide which is best for you to attend unless we could know all your circumstances, future plans, etc., and even then it would be a very delicate question. If you propose to locate in Pennsylvania, it would perhaps be quite as well for you to take the Philadelphia College.

K. B. G., Beloit, O., would like to know where the following implements are made viz.: 1. The Harpoon horse hay fork; 2. Calhoon's Broadcast Seed Sower; 3. Nishwitz's Pulverizing Harrow; 4. Harrington's Combined Seed Drill and Cultivator; 5. Whitmore's Patent Vegetable Cutter for Stock; 6. A first class straw and stalk cutter; 7. A good field roller.—If the manufacturers of such implements will consult their own interests, they will take a little more pains to advertise them through the columns of the BLADE and other journals having a large circulation among the farmers.

A. B. R., Peoria, Ill.—The prominent members of the Washburn family are Hon. B. Washburne, of Illinois; W. D. Washburn, of Massachusetts; Charles A. Washburn, of Paraguay and California; C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin; Israel Washburn, of Minnesota, and Ichabod Washburn, of Maine.

R. H. H., Louisville, Ky.—The following figures show the prices at which noted "flyers" have been sold: Kentucky brought $40,000; Norfolk, $15,000; Lexington, $15,000; Kingfisher, $15,000; Glenely, $10,000; Extra, $10,000; Smuggler, $55,000; Dexter, 35,000; Lady Thorn, $40,000; Blackwood, $30,000; Jay Gould, $30,000; Jim Irving, $30,000; Goldsmith Maid, $20,000; Startle, $20,000; Prospero, $20,000; Rosalind, $20,000; Lulu, $20,000; Happy Medium, $20,000; Clara G. $20,000; Pocahontas, $25,000; Judge Fullerton, $20,000; Auburn Horse, $15,000; Edward Everett, $25,000; Mambrino Bertie, $10,000; Socrates, $10,000; George Palmer, $15,000; Mambrino Pilot, $12,000; George B. Daniels, $8,000; J. G. Moore, $12,000; Flora Temple when old, $9,000 for a brood mare; $1,000 was offered and refused for Tom Bowling last summer; $8,000 was offered and refused for nanny rassett, when three years old; $15,000 will not buy Gaywood or Asteroid; $15,000 was offered and refused for Woodford Mambrino; $20,000 for Thorndale, $50,000 for old Goldfoot; and it has been quite recently stated that Bonnar has been offered but has refused $100,000 for Dexter.

INSURANCE, Altoona, Pa.—The city of Baltimore is perhaps the most noted point for the manufacture of shot, and here the operation is carried on in great perfection. On the "mezzete" of the manufacture is the mixing of the lead with a certain proportion of a combination of mineral substances called "temper." The "temper" is fused with the lead, and gives the molten metal that consistency which makes it drop. If it were not for the "temper" the lead would be molded in the sieve, and would form little pencils instead of round shot. When "BB." shot, for instance, are to be made, the lead is poured into a pan perforated with holes corresponding to that size. The little pellets come pouring down in a continuous shower, and fall into a tank filled with water on the ground floor. In their descent of 200 feet they become perfect spheres, firm and dense, and they are tolerably cool when they strike the water, although the swift concussions make the tank foam and bubble as if the water was boiling furiously. The shot must fall in water, for if they would strike any firm substance, they would be flattened and knocked out of shape. To get the little pellets perfectly dry after they have been in the "well" is the most difficult and troublesome process of the whole manufacture. An elevator with small buckets (very much like those used in flour mills) carries the shot up as fast as they reach the bottom of the "well," and deposits them sixty feet above the first floor. The water drips from the buckets as they go up, and not much is poured into the receiver above, although it is intended to be a sort of a dripping machine. From this receiver the shot runs down a spout into a drying pan, which greatly resembles a gigantic shoe, made of sheet iron. The pan rests on an angle which permits the wet shot to roll slowly down to the chamber below, and the pellets become perfectly dry as they pass over the warm sheet iron.

## Correspondence.

### OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

**The Burglars—Some of Their Tools and How They Work—Meat—The Freight Question Weather—Business.**

NEW YORK, May 14, 1874.

England furnishes excellent laborers, splendid soldiers, great novelists and great poets, but her supremacy does not end with these. She furnishes the most accomplished, reckless, brutal and skillful burglars that afflict the world. A gang of perhaps twenty, came over last fall, to prosecute their business in the New World. Four of them were arrested last week, and I thought, possibly, a look at them and their tools, might result in something. I found two men, of perhaps forty years of age, with low foreheads, small, keen ferret-like eyes, short squat figures, but of wonderful strength, both with the small broken nose that seems to always be a token of a life of violence and dissipation. The third was a rather handsome young man, whose face was as clear and honest as though he had been in a confidential position in a bank, and the fourth was a mere lad, whose face, young as it was, was as brutal as those of the two older ruffians. The elder villians were reticent, but the young man was very communicative and from him I got some items that were, to me, at least, of interest.

"Why did you leave London?" I asked.

"Because it got too warm for us," was the reply. "We were wanted for jobs we had performed in almost every city in England and we conidn't keep the police off us any longer."

"But, if you had done so many 'jobs,' you ought to have had money enough to have retired on by this time."

"On the contrary, we had to borrow money to get away on. You see, this style of business don't make money if you are known to the police and other people who live off of us. If a man who had a good name should break a bank and get £20,000, and get away with it, it would be a nice thing for him. But with one like me, for instance, it's different. Last year I cracked a bank and got that sum, all in good money. But it took five of us to do the job—then the watchman of the bank had to be let in—that made six—then three detectives, who were employed to work up the case, got their claws into us, and to keep out of prison, we had to divvy with them, and they kept bleeding us. So, after all, I got out of it, really, about £400. And then, to keep myself out of trouble, I had to keep in hiding, and didn't do a stroke of work for over six months.

"The last job before that was a haul of solid silver ware, that I did all alone, with no partners, and I got £7,000 worth of it, and thought I had a good thing. I couldn't keep the stuff, and couldn't sell it as it was. The Jew fences got hold of me, and I had to break it up and sell it for just what they saw fit to give me, for they could floor me at any time. They melted it, and gave me £600. It's a bad business. I'd rather have a good salary, and follow an honest life."

"Who and what are these comrades of yours?"

"The two older men are regular cracksmen, that is to say, they were born to the business, and know nothing else. They were once precisely like the boy yonder. He was taken out of an asylum by a cracksman and brought up to it."

"What use do you make of him?"

"He has been trained to pick pockets,—to rob halls, and that kind of work, when opportunity offers, but we use him in other ways. He gets into houses on all sorts of pretexts, and gets the run of a house that we have spotted to go through. He will see more of a house by going through from the back area to the front, and with ten minutes talk with a servant maid, than you could by going through it from top to bottom. He knows houses, he does. Then, if we have to cut a hole through a door, we slip him through, and he unlocks in a jiffy without noise. He can climb like a monkey, and is just about as fearless. Jimmy is a good boy."

"Do you have to use violence very often?"

"Very seldom—never if we can help it. Amateurs do frequently—a thorough-bred not twice in a life-time. We get into a house, but always leave a way out—a clean unobstructed way. Now if we are in a room and the people wake up, we get out when it becomes dangerous, and if our outlet is not obstructed it is all right, and nobody is going to be hurt. But if a man gets in our way when we are going out, we do'ge him if we can—if we cannot we knock him down—and if he grapples us we use a knife or whatever is the shortest way of getting rid of him. We are always prepared, and will of course kill rather than be caught.

"You have been communicative, and I am obliged to you."

"I had as soon talk as not for I shall quit the profession. They can't give me more than five years for what I am here for, and I shall get out and live on the square after that. I wasn't born to it, and I don't like it anyhow."

The tools taken with these fellows were shown me, and they were as instructive as their owners' talk. Keys to unlock anything—thin wedges of steel to go through safes with, ropes with which to get into second stories; long, flexible bamboo rods in sections like the fancy fish-poles, on which sponges saturated with chloroform are hung. And this, by the way, is a pretty operation. The burglar climbs by his cord to a second story window—a diamond and a pitch plaster takes out a pane of glass without noise—the chloroformed sponge on the end of the bamboo rod is held to the nose of the sleeper, and in a few minutes it is as safe to go into that room as it would be were the occupant dead. Science has thus been subordinated to crime as well as to legitimate purposes.

Their weapons of offense and defence are extremely ingenious. The sand bag is a simple bag filled with fine sand, with which a terrible blow can be given without making any noise. Then they have a long leather weapon shaped like a club, filled with the same material. The jimmy, which is the technical name for a small steel crowbar, is a terrible weapon, in addition to which they have the most deadly and certain revolvers, and the most murderous knives.

But enough of these fellows. I saw them in my own bed-room—in imagination—every night for a week, after my interview with them.

MEAT.

New York is bothered about meat. The dairymen for hundreds of miles about the city, never keep calves, for the calf consumes milk, which is their profit. Unscrupulous butchers from the city go out and contract them by the thousand, and kill them when they are a week or two old, and this vile stuff is exposed for sale in the markets. There is a law regulating the traffic in meats, and so much sickness has been caused by unwholesome meats, that the health officers have taken the matter in hand. One day last week seven thousand carcases of calves, less than four weeks old, were brought to this city. Of course the butcher sufficiently unscrupulous to sell immatured veal, would not go quickly sell diseased meat of other kinds. So you see the poor people, who have to depend upon the lower grades of butchers and are compelled to eat cheap meat, have an exceedingly good chance of living on meat that will make but a short stay to life. The better class of butchers are as honest here as they are anywhere, but heaven help those who are obliged to depend upon the lower grades.

THE FREIGHT QUESTION

Is the ghost of the New York business man, and is once more under discussion. The trouble is terminal facilities. So long as the Erie Canal could bring hither all the produce of the country it was all lovely, but the trouble is the production has outgrown the canal and many millions of bushels had, perforce, to go by rail. And the railroads have no facilities for putting it on vessels. In fact, all that comes by rail has to be carted and handled by hand, and the cost of this more than eats up the profits, and is a grevious tax upon the producer. Hence the grain trade of the city is being diverted to other points—Montreal, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The Pennsylvania Company have already pushed a branch to Toledo, one of the great grain gathering points, and a vast amount of grain from that point which formerly went to New York goes now to Philadelphia. The Baltimore & Ohio is pushing a line to Chicago, and another to Toledo, to take its share, and the great line of propellers and sail vessels from Toledo to Montreal is being increased as fast as vessels can be built. And now New York is sweating over the prospect, and is talking of building railroads to the water-side, and all that sort of thing. What New York will have to do to hold her commercial supremacy will be to enlarge the Erie Canal so that lake vessels can pass through without breaking bulk at Buffalo, and then for the winter traffic get her railroads down to the docks, where the export vessels can take grain directly from the cars. Then there should be a little infusion of honesty among the officials, so that the saving in facilities would not be counterbalanced by stealings. This would fix New York as the commercial capital of the country forever, an I nothing else will.

THE WEATHER.

After the worst winter and spring ever known, we are at last seeing the sun every day. And it looks goods. So far, for weeks, it has been nothing but rain, rain, rain. But Old Sol has finally got out and New York is once more bright and beautiful.

BUSINESS

Is as dull as it can be, and the merchants have given up all hope of its being any better this spring. They hope for a good fall trade, but the spring they consider hopeless. I guess they are right. The people are buying just as little as possible, and paying the same way. May the change soon come.

PIETRO.

### LETTER FROM TENNESSEE.

One week ago last Saturday I enjoyed the pleasure of a trip out to the "Hermitage," the home and resting place of General Andrew Jackson. The place is about twelve miles from the city on the Lebanon pike. The drive out is one of the most charming I ever enjoyed. The beauty of the hills and their robes of green can only be expressed by the superlative degree. It is an inspiration to ride over these hills of Tennessee and drink in the whole grand world of beauty and life. Nature is in her most pleasing mood, and the new wine of the year is instilled into one's being and adds new vigor and youth to old and young. I hope that reference to "new wine" will not be construed into an expression of anti-crusade principles. The recent floods and rains have so retarded the work of the farmer that now that pleasant days have come, every muscle and sinew of man and beast is brought to bear in planting the cotton and the corn. The "Hermitage" is a retired country seat, formerly a very pleasant place but gone into a decline that, while it adds to the interest attached to the place, detracts very much from its beauty. The widow of an adopted son of the General lives in the house, and is surrounded by some of the old servants of the place, who show the visitor around, and with a good deal of pride tell of the times when the old Massa was there, with his stern ways and kind heart. The house is built on the ideal plan of a home of forty years ago, and has a generous supply of veranda and hall that characterizes every truly Southern home. In the parlor I found quite a collection of Indian relics, presents of various descriptions, and the furniture that the General used. Two portraits of the famous ex-President hang on the walls, and shadow forth as pictures what he was as a man; also a painting of Mrs. General Andrew Jackson, and one of the present occupants of the house. An old family Bible, in latin, published in 1593, was an object of especial interest. Among the chairs was one formerly owned and used by George Washington, I sat down in it, but experienced no sensations peculiar to some imaginations at such times. It felt very much as any chair does. I am glad that I sat in it, though. I am contented now. The grave of the General and his wife, with all the family who have died, is located in the garden adjoining the house. His grave is covered by a circular, arched roof, supported by six ionic columns. Under the center of the roof, and over the grave, is a small square monument, with a pyramidal top, and on each side of its base are two slabs of stone, lying in a horizontal position. On the one is engraven, in very poor orthography, a touching eulogy to Mrs. Jackson; on the other, the name and date of birth and death of her husband. It was his wish that nothing more be placed upon it. He was a noble man, and made a good officer, and was liked or hated as intensely as he was energetic. We passed the race course on the road where he used to practice his fast horses and entertain his friends, and a little farther on the church where he attended divine service. *Requiescat in pace*, both to his soul an l mortal remains.

DON WILLARD.

## Miscellaneous.

**The Proposed New Treaty with Canada.**

At Chicago, May 19, the Board of Trade passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, This Board has been informed that negotiations are pending between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, and the Dominion of Canada, with a view of the enlargement and extension of our commercial relations with British North America. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we cordially commend the spirit of national amity and good will which these negotiations signifies—that we approve the purposes they are intended to accomplish.

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the freest commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada that the revenue requirements of the two countries will admit.

*Resolved*, That the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to the capacity of lake harbors at an early and definite period, is of the greatest importance as a means of cheapening the cost of transportation of Western produce to the seaboard; and such enlargement, together with the right of using said canals on the same terms as Canadian vessels should be included in any treaty which may be negotiated, and the right of Canadian vessels to navigate Lake Michigan and use American canals contiguous to and connecting the great lakes, should be placed on the same basis as the right of American vessels to navigate the St. Lawrence River and use the canals of Canada.

*Resolved*, That any treaty which may be concluded should run a sufficient length of time to assure the business community that the capital invested in such trade shall not be exposed to the hazard of political contingencies.

*Resolved*, That this Board would regard the conclusion of a treaty based on the foregoing principles as an appropriate sequel to the Treaty of Washington and the Geneva arbitration.

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, to our Senators in Congress, and to the British Minister at Washington, and also to the Secretary of State of the Dominion of Canada.

☞ Only five thousand people go to see one poor negro killed according to law, out in Missouri.

**Growth of Methodism.**

In Chicago last Sabbath, Rev. Dr. CLARK discoursed on "The Success of Methodism," and gave the following facts, showing the growth of that denomination:

He repudiated the idea of making the statements which follow in any feeling of sectarianism, in the sense of crying "we are better than other people," and passed on to speak of the success of the Methodist branch of God's church. It is, he said, only 135 years since Methodism had its rise in England, and only 108 years since the first Methodist family came to America. The first general conference of our church was held in Baltimore in 1874, that is ninety years ago. At that time we had three annual conferences, 104 preachers, and 18,000 members. Let us see what we have gained in ninety years: We have now 76 conferences, 10,000 traveling preachers, 1,500,000 members. I am now speaking of the Methodist Church proper, not including the church of the South. We have 14,500 churches, the value of which is estimated as worth $50,000,000; 4,677 parsonages, valued at $8,500,000; 102 institutions of learning, including 26 universities, with 715 teachers, and 14,200 pupils; 18,303 Sunday schools, with 197,427 officers and teachers, and 1,818,000 scholars, and there are 2,720,000 volumes in the school libraries. Then there are our publishing interests. In 1775 our catalogue of publications was a single leaflet 6½ inches by 3, and contained a list of 25 books and pamphlets. Now our catalogue is a royal octavo volume of 64 pages; the number of different books published is 600 volumes. Our book concern was established in 1789, at Philadelphia, with a capital of $700; now its capital is $1,500,000. Then there is the large family and our vast Sunday School literature, which must be added. In making up a statement of the success of Methodism, we must not forget the Methodist Church of the South, with its membership of 500,000, and its colleges and schools. Other branches of Methodism here number about 500,000 members bringing the total membership of all Methodist Churches in the United States up to 2,500,000.

It will be interesting to compare these facts with the growth of other churches in the country, bearing in mind the fact that all other leading denominations were on the ground, and quite strong in numbers before we had begun. In 1761 the Church of England numbered in this country, 202,000 members; the Presbyterian Church, 391—that was five years before there was a single Methodist in the United States. Now, the Protestant Episcopal number 200,000; Presbyterian, 500,000; Congregational, 200,000; United Presbyterian, 71,000; Dutch Reform, 62,000; Baptist, 1,500,000. All these aggregate 2,000,000 members, only a trifle more than the Methodist Church, in all its branches, possess.

**Mysterious Premonitions.**

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* relates the following: S. M. Cooper, of Stockbridge, who died on Friday night, had a remarkable presentment that his death was near. He was an active, robust, and healthy man, but he had said to several men that he should not live to see his forty-fourth birthday. He was forty-three in January. His father and grandfather had died at forty-three, but of diseases of which he showed no symptoms; yet his conviction that he should not survive the year was so strong that he had been making various arrangements of property, &c., with reference to that impression. A few weeks before his death, when at work with his son the mountain, he had a slight attack of illness, but it soon passed off, and he enjoined upon his son to make no mention of the occurrences at home. On Friday he rose in his usual health, attended an auction in Glendale in the forenoon, procured a check at the bank there for the psyment of a life insurance policy, went home and retired early, but to all appearances well. He soon had occession to get up to look at one of the children, and while standing by his own bedside he was seized with a sort of internal distress, lay down, and in less than an hour he was dead.

A story which may be classed under the same head is told by the Scranton (Pa.) *Times* thus: "Four persons were killed at a recent railroad disaster upon the Jefferson branch of the Erie. One of these—the engineer, John Harding—had a sister living at Carbondale. She was sitting at the table, reading, at the time of the accident, and at the very instant, as afterward ascertained of the catastrophe, she leaped up from her chair and cried out, 'Jack is dead.' She ran to the depot, told them something had happened to her brother, urged them to telegraph, and a few minutes thereafter came the news of his terrible fate."

**An Ohio Giant.**

A Cleveland paper relates a number of anecdotes illustrative of the strength and size of Abner McIlrath, whom it dubs a giant. It appears that McIlrath is sixty-one years of age, and is six feet seven and a half inches, standing in his boots, fairly proportioned in form, without a pound of waste flesh. He was and is a giant in muscular strength as well as physically. He has lifted 1,700 pounds of iron, and a blow with his massive fist and long arm was so powerful that on one occasion, when some twelve or fifteen sailors went to his place to "raise a muss," he thrashed the lot, and threw them one by one out the door just as one could throw so many babies, and during that operation he dared not double his fist for fear his blow might prove fatal to some of the rowdies. "Abe" formerly carried on the business of a cooper, and used to come to town with his load of barrels. On one occasion, while stopping at the "Red Tavern," lately known as the "Jackson House," and which is now torn down, a snob from town, who was out there with his turnout in the shape of a livery horse and buggy, got into an altercation with Abe, and, having insulted him in some way or other, Abe resented by lifting the buggy right up and straddling it across the fence, and then got on his wagon and drove off to town, whistling as though nothing was the matter, and leaving the luckless dandy to get his buggy off the fence as best he was able.

**A London Sneak Thief.**

An audacious trick, says the *Court Journal*, was lately played by a "sneak thief," at a London club. He entered the hall without attracting the notice of the porter, and proceeded to empty the pockets of the great coats he found ranged in a corridor. While selecting a few of the best, he was interrupted by a member, who, in astonishment, asked him what he was doing, "Oh, this is my regular business," he said, "I am employed to clean coats in several clubs. I take the grease out of their collars." "Indeed," said the gentleman, interested, thinking he had got hold of one he could turn to account. "How long do you take?" "Why, I will be back with these in an hour." "If so, you may as well take mine," said the master, adding his coat to the heap, and escorting the "sneak thief past the porter. "What great conveniences you have in London!" remarked this country gentleman to a group of his friends. "I have just given my coat to a man I found in the corridor, who cleans coats for the club." To whom do you say?" cried two or three. "The man I found carrying the coats out. Wait—I have his card." But the knowing ones did not wait, they hurried out to find the pockets of some great-coats empty, and other coats altogether gone.

**The Way to Do It.**

(From the Indianapolis Journal.)

The President has expressed himself as decidedly opposed to the currency bill passed by the Senate, and will undoubtedly veto it if it passes the House in its present shape. As Congress is unable to suit the President, perhaps it would be well enough to let him draw up a bill, sign it before hand, and see if he can get it through Congress.


# REMINGTON.

Sewing Machines, Fire Arms, Agricultural Implements.

The **REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE** has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the BEST COMBINATION of good qualities, namely: *Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable*, with PERFECT LOCK STITCH.

It is a *Shuttle Machine* with *automatic* DROP FEED. DESIGN BEAUTIFUL and *construction very best.*

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has received premiums at many Fairs throughout the United States, and without effort took the grand MEDAL OF PROGRESS—the *highest order of Medal* that was awarded at the late VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The REMINGTON WORKS also manufacture the new DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN, snap and positive action, with *patent joint check*, a marvel of beauty, finish and cheapness—and the CELEBRATED REMINGTON RIFLES—ADOPTED BY NINE DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS—and renowned throughout the world for Military, Hunting and Target purposes—ALL KINDS OF PISTOLS, Rifle Canes, METALLIC CARTRIDGES, &c.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Improved MOWING MACHINES, STEEL PLOWS, HORSE CULTIVATORS, COTTON GINS, IRON BRIDGES, &c. GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circulars.

Branch Offices—294 Bowery, N. Y.; 281 Broadway, N. Y.; 283 State street, Chicago, Ill.; 18 Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.; 332 Washington St., Boston Mass.; 406 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

ILION, NEW YORK.

# The Greatest Book Offer Ever Made

## THE BEST BOOKS PUBLISHED

AND THE

## TOLEDO BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL OR, Locke's National Monthly

AT A LITTLE OVER

## The Price of the Periodicals Alone

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that they have arranged, through the great publishing house of Lee & Shepard, Boston, a list of Books which they propose to give their patrons (in connection with their periodicals, as stated below,) at prices merely nominal. The Books offered in Lists 1, 2, 3 and 4 are published by Nimmo & Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, and are imported expressly for us.

We call especial attention to these Lists, feeling that our scheme for this year will be approved by our patrons as was our last year's.

### LIST NO. 1.

For $2.25 we will send the Weekly Blade one year and any book of this series.
For $1.50 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book of this series.
For $1.75 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book of this list.

Shakespeare, Complete, 768 pages
Byron—Numerous Notes, 640 pages
Scott—With Notes, 632 pages
The Arabian Nights, 640 pages
Burns—With Memoir, etc., 656 pages
Moore's Poetical Works, 640 pages
Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland
Eliza Cook's Poems, 624 pages
Johnson's Lives of the Poets
Butler's Hudibras, Notes by Zachary Grey
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours, Colored Portrait
Cowper's Poetical Works
Dante—The Vision—Translated by Cary

This series is the celebrated Chandos Classics, beautifully printed and bound, and sold retail at from $1.50 to $2.00. We confidently recommend them to our patrons. There will be no disappointment.

### LIST NO. 2.

For $2.50 we will send any book on this list and the Weekly Blade one year.
For $2.00 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on this list.
For $1.75 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Cowper—Illustrated by Birket Foster
Milton's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Wordsworth's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Southey's Joan of Arc and Minor Poems
Goldsmith, Johnson, Shenstone and Smollett
Kirke White, (by Southey.) Illustrated
Burns—Illustrated by John Gilbert
Moore's (Thomas) Poems—Illustrated
Byron's Poems—Illustrated by Gilbert
Pope's Poetical Works—Illustrated
James Montgomery's Poems, with plates
Eliza Cook's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Ainsworth's Ballads
Humorous Poetry
Spencer's Complete Works
Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations
Herbert's Works, with Illustrations
Campbell's (Thomas) Poetical Works
Lover's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Bloomfield's Poems—Illustrated
Shakespeare's Complete Works—Illustrated
Chaucer's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Casket of Gems
Keble's Christian Year
Sanford and Merton
Thompson's Poetical Works
"L. E. L." (Miss Landon)
Scottish and English Ballads
Robinson Crusoe
Sacred Poems
Choice Poems and Lyrics
Shakespeare Gems
Book of Wit and Humor
Familiar Quotations
Wise Sayings of Great and Good
Tennyson's Poems, complete—Illustrated
Keat's Poems—Illustrated
Shelley's Poems—Illustrated
Coleridge's Poems—Illustrated
Leigh Hunt's Poems—Illustrated
Dryden's Poems—Illustrated
Rogers' Poems—Illustrated
Heman's Poems—Illustrated
Hood's Poetical Works—Illustrated by Gilbert
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, complete.

This is the Household Series of Standard Works, handsomely bound in cloth, bevelled boards, gilt edges and rubricated titles; with illustrations by John Gilbert, and others. They retail at $1.75 to $2.50 each, and are such books as any one may well put in his Library.

### LIST NO. 3.

For $3.25 we will send the Weekly Blade and any book on this list.
For $2.50 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on the list.
For $2.25 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Shakespeare's Complete Works. With a Biographical Sketch by Mary Cowden Clarke, and numerous illustrations.
Burns' Complete Poetical and Prose Works
Lord Byron's Poetical Works—Illustrated.
Josephus. The whole works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish Historian.
The Arabian Nights Entertainments—Translated from the Arabic. A new edition.
The Works of Jonathan Swift, D. D. Carefully selected, with life of the author, etc.
The Works

# THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1874.


## Terms of Subscription.

**THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.**

One Copy, one year.....75 cents.
Clubs of Ten or upward....60 "

**LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.**

One Copy, one year.....$1.00
Clubs at the same rates, with the usual commissions to Agents.

American Farm Journal and Locke's National Monthly, one year.....$1.50

American Farm Journal and Blade, one year.....$2.25

Locke's National Monthly and Blade, one year.....$2.50

Farm Journal, Locke's National Monthly and Blade, all three, one year.....$3.00

**THE WEEKLY BLADE!**

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy, one year.....$2.00
Clubs of Five.....$1.75 each
" Ten or more.....1.50 "

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

**HOW TO REMIT.**—Please send money in Draft on NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TOLEDO, or by POST OFFICE ORDER, or Express, pre-paid, and in REGISTERED LETTERS at our risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

**WE WILL INVARIABLY DEDUCT COSTS OF COLLECTING SAME.**

***We Cannot Assume the Risk of Money Sent in Open Mail.***

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.**—In ordering address paper changed, ALWAYS give BOTH addresses, name Post Office now and the one you wish the paper sent to.

In making renewals of subscriptions, state date old subscription *expires*.

Please give name of Post Office and your own name in EACH letter—that is: make every letter complete in itself. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up information concerning subscriptions through neglect of letter writers.

## Rates of Advertising.

(PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.)

Ordinary advertisements.....75 cents.
Special Notices.....85 "
Editorial or Business Notices.....$1 00

Twelve lines Nonpareil solid make one inch.

The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts 25 per cent. additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

### MORE CHARGES OF OFFICIAL DISHONESTY.

According to late Washington correspondence, some very discreditable developments are being brought to light, in the foreign Committee of the House, in regard to the official transactions of GEN. JAMES WATSON WEBB, while that gentleman occupied the honorable position of United States Minister to the Brazilian Empire. It will be remembered that during the Brazilian-Paraguan war, some controversy arose between the chivalric representative of the United States and the Government of Brazil in reference to a claim for a certain ship, condemned in a Brazilian port, wherein a demand was made by Gen. WEBB, at Rio Janeiro, for the immediate payment of money due the United States, on account of the said ship, which the Gov. ernment of Brazil paid, desiring at that time to have perfect harmony with foreign powers, especially as Gen. WEBB had used the threat of striking the flag of the United States Legation, if refusal to his demand was made.

After the lapse of some time, the State Department received a sum of money from Gen. WEBB, with a full statement of the circumstances. This necessarily occasioned some correspondence and discussion between our Government and that of Brazil, when the former became fully convinced that the money had been unjustly demanded, and made an offer of restitution, with interest, which was accepted. But lo, when the $15,000 paid by Gen. WEBB to the State Department was tendered with interest, the Brazilian Agent haughtily refused to receive it, on the plea that it was but one-fourth of the amount paid by his Government to the United States. Here was an enigma to unravel, but $15,000 had been paid, and the remainder was *non est*. Explanations were demanded and given, and the Brazilian envoy produced General WEBB's receipt acknowledging that the sum claimed had been paid him. In the meantime, no satisfactory excuse has been given to the State Department by our ex-Minister, and dense obscurity overclouds the affair, upon which a glimmer of day-light is cast by the fact that a preceptible increase was visible in Gen. WEBB's London bank account about the time the money was paid him at Brazil. The State Department applies to Congress to reimburse Brazil, and while Congress is debating the matter, the public are made aware that elegant and chivalrous foreign Ministers are no more proof against the temptation of appropriating the National funds to their own use than the Washington Board of Public Works and their engineer. Further explanation, which it is expected will be made to the Foreign Committee of the House, may place Gen. WEBB's deficiency in a more favorable light, as it is understood that he claims to have been obliged to pay dearly for what he called justice at the hands of the Brazilian Government, and justice must have been dear indeed if this little transaction caused him to pay from $40,000 to $50,000 for it.

☞ "JOHN MURRAY'S RUIN develops new interest in the present number of the BLADE. Send for the paper for your family.

☞ Congress should not hesitate to cover into the Treasury appropriations heretofore made to subsidize the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to the extent of half a million per annum. The company have not only failed to perform their contract, but it is clearly shown that a portion of this appropriation was set apart as a corruption fund to be used upon Congress.

☞ EVERY FARMER'S WIFE in the land ought to have the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL. Only seventy-five cents a year will secure

### THE WEEK.

Washington during the past week has been agitated by two important events—the marriage of Miss NELLIE GRANT, and the passage by the Senate of SUMNER'S Civil Rights bill. The former event took place on Thursday last, at 11 A. M., in the Executive Mansion, in the presence of some two hundred invited guests. The bride and groom took an afternoon train for New York, whence they sailed on Saturday by the steamer Baltic for England. The ladies, and the curious among our masculine readers, will find a very full account of the wedding festivities elsewhere.—The passage of the Civil Rights bill in the Senate was preceded by a protracted session of twenty hours, which was ended only on Saturday morning at 7:15 A. M. The final vote on the bill stood 29 yeas to 16 nays. Our readers will find the record of the Senate, as well as the text of the bill as amended, in our news columns.—The House by a decisive majority passed the bill to admit New Mexico as a State, and also took a new step in the direction of providing for the soldiers of the late war, a bill having been introduced providing for an equalized bounty to soldiers of $8 33 per month, and also for making an appropriation of public lands for honorably discharged soldiers, or the heirs of deceased soldiers, without the necessity of their making an actual settlement.—Both branches of Congress have adopted a joint resolution providing for an adjournment on the 22d of June prox. The resolution originated in the Senate, but it is altogether probable that the time will hereafter be extended.—Hon. DAVID B. MELLISH member of the House of Representatives from New York, died at a Washington asylum on Sunday afternoon. Mr. MELLISH was stricken with insanity a little more than two weeks ago, and since that time his condition has been very critical.

It is now believed that so far as the loss of life is concerned, the worst is known of the terrible Mill River disaster in Massachusetts on the 16th. The total loss of life is 146, and of this number all but 14 have been recovered and identified. The special committee appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature has been busily engaged in taking testimony regarding the extent of the disaster, and the loss of property, as estimated, will hardly fall short of $2,000,000. Meantime 1,200 destitute and homeless people in the Mill River Valley, are making a silent but mighty appeal to the whole country for food and shelter.—The Connecticut Legislature on the 19th inst. elected W. W. EATON to represent that State in the United States Senate. Mr. EATON is a Democrat, and was a member of the copper head party during the war.—The Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church finished its labors in New York on the 20th inst. Much of the business transacted during the latter part of the session was relative to the creed, the formula to be used in administering the ordinances, etc. The next meeting of the Council will be held in Chicago on the second Wednesday in May, 1875.

The crusade movement at Pittsburg and Cincinnati has assumed a new phase, in each of those cities companies of ladies having been arrested for obstructing the sidewalks in their praying campaigns. Much excitement has been developed, but thus far the arrested parties have been let off with reprimands or slight fines. In Pittsburg a second case is now pending before the Mayor.

In the trial for heresy, at Chicago, of Professor SWING, of the Presbyterian Church, the proceedings were brought to a close on Thursday last by a verdict of acquittal, the vote standing 15 for to 45 against conviction. It is stated that Prof. SWING will withdraw from the Presbyterian connection rather than suffer farther annoyance at the hands of Prof. PATTON, and it is also stated as probable that his congregation will go with him.—The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South passed resolutions commending the organization of the colored Methodists into a distinct ecclesiastical body, and endorsing as worthy of support their efforts for the education of the ministry of their own race. The rules were, by a large majority, so amended as to debar from church membership all persons making, buying or selling, or using as a beverage, any form of intoxicating liquors. Bishops BOWMAN, and SIMPSON, of the M. E. Church North, were present during the closing sessions of the Conference. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convened at St. Louis on the 22d inst. We give in our news columns a synopsis of the proceedings up to date of going to press.—The Arkansas Legislature have passed a resolution thanking President GRANT for his action in settling the Gubernatorial question.—The Mayor of New Orleans in a letter to gentlemen at Washington, states that fully $1,000,000 will be needed to save from famine the people of the inundated districts of the South.—Our usual foreign advices will be found on the eighth page, and the regular letters from Washington, New York and other prominent points, on the fifth.

☞ GOOD BOOKS and CHEAP are to be had through the BLADE book offer at one half the cost of books obtained in any other way. Write to LOCKE & JONES for a specimen copy of the BLADE with full particulars.

☞ LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY contains more instruction and entertainment for the money than any magazine published. Sent everywhere at only one dollar a year.

☞ The New York *Stockholder* says the President vetoed the finance bill because of its contraction features, and not on account of its tendency to expand the currency. That will be news to most persons.

☞ LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY is the Prince of the Dollar Magazines. Send ten cents to LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio, and receive a specimen copy by return mail.

### DECORATION DAY.

From present appearances, Decoration Day will be more generally observed in this city on Saturday next than on any former occasion. We are informed that already seventeen different associations have signified their acceptance of the invitation to participate in the ceremonies of that day. This is about double the number of organizations formally taking part in the ceremonies on former occasions. Some of the organizations are preparing handsome new banners for use on that day, and the display will undoubtedly be the finest ever witnessed in our city on a similar occasion. Several bands of music are engaged, the ladies are making all necessary preparations for the floral decorations, and the committees having the preparatory work in charge are vigilant. The occasion will be one of unusual interest, and the day will be very generally observed as a holiday.

## Our New Steamer.

TRENTON, MICH., May 27, 10 A. M.—The excursion to Trenton was favored by splendid weather, and is a great success. Trenton is just forty miles from Toledo by the T., C. S. & D. R. R., and the run was made in one hour and thirty minutes.

The Toledo & Lake Erie Company is represented by Chas. West, Secretary; C. H. Coy, Treasurer; B. G. Sweet, L. Wachenheimer and F. Gradolph, Directors; two absent—James B. Monroe, President, and A. Hunker. Of the Common Council, Messrs. R. J. Wallace and F. B. Dodge, Aldermen; and Messrs. B. B. Barney, Robert H. Bell and George Meissner, Councilmen, are with the excursion. The citizens of the party are Messrs. F. Huber, Wm. Weis, E. L Valois, Wm. Kirschner, O. Wrede, C. Josenhaus, G. Baither, James Sterling, O. H. Squires, Thomas Hamilton, M. Shoemaker, B. Ford, Jr., Wm. H. Boos, J. T. Dewey, Adair Grauff, Leopold Haas, A. L. Kelsey, A. Burgert, Gen. J. S. Casement, Col. J. M. McKinster, (Boody House), J. D. Bourne, (Oliver House,) W. B. Wiltbank, J. N. Viot, F. S. Lewis, Wm. Scott, F. Holzemer, E. D. Barrett, S. Stettiner, S. H. Austin, A. Just, R. B. Thomas, Robt. H. Just, S. S. Darling, of the Cincinnati press, John G. Holzworth, Fred. Gradolph, Carl Schon, C. H. Harroun, A. G. Clarke, Theo. Klemm, A. A. Allen, V. H. Ketchum, Jr., Douglass Waite, F. J. Young, J. W. Osborn, Cal. Barker, H; W. Bigelow, Carl Colton; also, Milverstedt's Union Silver Band, 14 pieces.

Reaching Trenton, we found Captain Orr and Clerk Kelley in waiting. The new boat presents a fine appearance afloat. She has a beautiful set of colors, presented by Mrs. Anetta W. Hicks, of New York, at whose suggestion the vessel was named. Her dimensions are one hundred and ninety feet long—one hundred and ninety-six over all—about thirty feet longer than the Reindeer; twenty-six feet beam, eight and a half feet hold, and draws, when fully equipped, five feet ten inches of water, a trifle less than the Reindeer. The boiler has been thoroughly overhauled by D S awtell, of Detroit. The engine has new fittings, and a new horizontal steam drum, more than doubling the capacity for steam. She has a new wraught iron steam pipe, and the cylinder has been enlarged, giving greatly increased power to the engine. The wheels are twenty-six feet in diameter, seven feet four inches face. The cabins on both main and upper decks are commodious, and there are sixteen state-rooms on the latter. The arrangement of the stairs are such as to greatly facilitate ingress and egress, thus preventing crowding.

The boat left at 10:30 A. M, for Toledo, everything in good condition.

B.

### A VALUABLE JOURNAL.

The AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL for June, was issued from the BLADE press on Monday last. It is a publication to which thousands of the farming community have turned with great interest during the present year, and its largely increasing circulation shows conclusively the opinion entertained of its merits. The new number contains eight pages of original matter prepared especially for its columns, in which we notice the following: "A Model Milk House;" "Country Girls;" "How to Make a Good Bed;" "Hints to Young Wives on Butter Making;" "Too Much Land;" "My Experience on a Soldier's Homestead," (the first of a new series); "Are Fertilizers Profitable?" "How to Make Good Bread," (two articles); "Wind Mills on the Prairies;" "Practical hints about Pastures; "Cultivation of Peanuts," and others that are equally interesting and valuable. "Richard Grant" of the BLADE contributes a well-written story, (complete in this number) entitled "Sam. Blake's Widow," while the editorial articles treat of Forest Culture, Fruit Farming on the Pacific Coast; The AGASSIZ Memorial Fund; State Fairs for 1874; Recent Sales of Blooded Stock, and other interesting topics. The June number of the FARM JOURNAL is richly worth the seventy-five cents asked for a year's subscription, but it will be sent *free* to any person wishing to examine it. Address LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ Paris boasts of a Beggar's College, where boys and girls are educated in the various grades of professional begging. Most of them sell boquets of flowers, matches and other trifles, and tell very pitiful stories, and if any benevolent person asks their address, they give one where the orthodox sick mother and ten small children, etc., are gathered for the necessary display. The streets are regularly mapped off, and certain squares given to different children, while the stories told by them are not alike and every precaution is taken to prevent exposure.

☞ The section of country inundated by the Mississippi, is 800 miles long and in some instances has a breadth of 50 miles. The Mayor of New Orleans urges Congress to appropriate $1,000,000 for the sufferers at once; otherwise, many must perish from exposure and want.

### THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM ABROAD.

The enemies of the Common School system, as established in the United States, and all who directly or indirectly favor a division of the Public School Fund for the support of sectarian schools, may learn a lesson to their profit by the fact that the leading intellects among the enlightened nations of Europe now universally advocate a non-sectarian educational system based upon the plan of that already established in the United States. Telegraphic dispatches state that at a large meeting of the Congregational Board of Education, convened in London on the 15th inst., the educational system of the United States was eloquently advocated as superior to any other now in existence in the enlightened world. Sir CHARLES REED, a prominent member of the British Parliament, read an address, describing our system of graded schools, the curriculum embraced in the entire course, the methods of instruction employed, and the result of their workings. When he had concluded, he was loudly applauded, and the hope was expressed by members of the audience, who reflected its sentiment, that England would within two generations at least, imitate the common school educational system of the United States.

At the present time, sectarian and private schools possess much of their former prestige in Great Britain, but the masses are beginning to realize, as their enlightened leaders have long since, that unsectarian, common schools can alone meet the *educational needs of a nation*, since none are excluded from their benefits and all meet upon one basis, and for one purpose, that of the pursuit of such knowledge as shall fit them for self support and render them intelligent, honorable and virtuous citizens. While we do not claim to have reached perfection in our common school system, since that alone comes from development, and could not have been attained during the few decades which have passed since its inauguration, we do assert that we are approximating thereto, and that the system is the *best* now in operation in the world, for the education and advancement of the *masses of humanity*. That specialties may be better taught under other systems we do not deny, neither the fact that so-called industrial education is as yet less developed in the United States than in Switzerland, China or other densely populated countries, where its necessity has been more apparent, but intellectually and morally considered, the *great masses* of the present generation who have had the benefit of the common school system, are far in advance of those who have been taught under any sectarian or private school system.

Italy, the native home of art and music, understands this, and is making rapid strides in free education, since, owing to the ignorance of her masses, she cannot go forward. Austria, whose sectarian education has flourished for centuries, is imitating her example. "Spain," says CASTELAR, "has retrograded, because for fifteen centuries her masses have had no free schools." And Egypt, whose progress, like her mummies, has been embalmed in the traditions of the past for 2,000 years, seeks rejuvenation and new life by imitating the example of the gigantic nation of the new Occident, and establishing a common school system, where Mahomedans of the sect of Omar, and the sect of Ali Greeks, Copts, Armenians, Hebrews, Franks and Egyptian citizens of every race and creed may receive the rudimentary principles of a purely secular education, like that accorded to the masses in the United States. Tourists who return to Toledo after protracted visits to Great Britain and Continental Europe, are struck by the great contrast which our city presents, in its educational advantages, in comparison to its colleagues across the water. Where here elegant temples dedicated to public education greet the eye in every direction, there, small, dark, dingy, illy-ventillated old buildings, hidden from the sunlight and the air by some old moss grown church, are pointed out as the school-houses of the poor, whose interior arrangements correspond with their exterior appearance, and whose instruction reflects the influence of both. Only the wealthy, whose means permit them to employ private tuition, or to patronize private educational establishments, can secure to their children any knowledge beyond the mere rudiments, as taught in our secondary grade of schools, and in most of the rural districts of France, Spain, Italy, England, Ireland and Russia, even advancement thus far is not attainable. But now that the difficulty in the way of general education is being understood, and efforts are made to overcome it, there is hope of improvement upon the old system by imitating the new and better one, which has compassed such happy results wherever it has become firmly established.

### A THOUGHT FOR THE TIMES.

So sluggish has been the condition of general business since Congress met that for months business men have been compelled to give all their time and energy to save their business from loss or ruin. This proves that money invested in commercial pursuits is, to a great degree, contingent upon the life of its possessor, and that when a man's property is deprived of his care by death it will at once shrink in value. Since, therefore, your business and all your investments will be of less value to-morrow, if you are dead, than to-day, while you are living, it is evident that your life should be fully insured. The hardness of the times, instead of furnishing an excuse for delay, should add weight to the argument in favor of immediate insurance, for, if it is difficult to pay a premium now, how much more difficult would it be for your family to support themselves, in these times, if you were dead. Discharge at once this duty which you owe to your family. The feeling that your family is provided for, no matter what may happen, will afford you comfort which an equal amount of money laid out in any other way could not purchase.

☞ A WHOLE LIBRARY is contained in the BLADE publications. Remember that the three will be sent you for one year on receipt of only $3.00.

### THE POTATO BUG.

The early and quite general departure of this most pestiferous bug from this section of the country last year, induced potato raisers and eaters—and who does not eat potatoes?—to hope and believe that it would not put in an appearance this spring. Contrary to expectation, the bugs are here, in ample force to provide a sufficiently numerous posterity to destroy all the potatoes planted, unless prompt and thorough measures can be adopted for their extermination. The old bugs are not the ones which destroy the vines. They make their appearance just as soon as leaves are formed, deposit numerous bright yellow eggs on the under side of the leaf, and apparently have little other business on their hands. They sometimes deposit their eggs upon blades of grass, leaves of lettuce, and the leaves of some weeds, not always confining themselves to the potato, which seems to be their favorite.

After a long series of contests with these most destructive bugs, the best methods of warfare are tolerably well defined. In gardens, where but few potatoes are grown, the best method is to watch the vines carefully, on their first appearance, and destroy all of the old bugs. Wherever a leaf can be found upon which eggs have been deposited, clip and cast it into the fire or some other place of certain destruction. A little care in the method of attack will protect small patches of potato vines, but it must be kept up daily. Where the vines are too numerous for treatment in this manner, the application of Paris Green to the vines has proved most successful in destroying and driving away the bugs. The best methods for applying it is to mix the Paris green with either plaster paris or slacked lime. The mixture should contain about one part of Paris Green to two parts of the other article used. The most approved method for using it is to place it in a cup, one end of which is perforated like a pepper box, fasten the cup to the end of a long stick, and thus sprinkle the compound upon the vines. The use of the stick is recommended because of the poisonous character of the Paris Green and the liability of the party using the cup in the hand to inhale the poison. Some persons mix the Paris Green with ashes, but the latter is a little coarse and is too easily washed from the vines. The best time for sprinkling the vines is early in the morning when they are moist from dew, or immediately after a rain. Great care should be used in handling the Paris Green, not to leave it where there is danger that children or valuable animals may lose their lives by it.

It is claimed by some that where the Paris Green is freely applied to the vines, the potatoes are poisoned and rendered unfit for use, but this is not generally credited. Nevertheless, common prudence and economy should induce the person applying it to the vines to use no more than may be necessary to drive off or destroy the bugs.

The importance of the potato as an article of food, especially to the poor, makes its loss a great calamity, and even at present prices many find it difficult to provide their tables with this most desirable esculent. So far as we have been able to learn, the farmers in this Valley have made preparations to grow a large crop of potatoes this season, but the early appearance of the bugs will discourage them. Our advice would be, however, to make a vigorous war upon them. The crop will be worth saving, even at the expense of much labor.

### AN EXAMPLE OF SUCCESS.

Never before were the inducements offered by sound life insurance companies entitled to more favorable consideration than now, when commercial ventures prove unprofitable and the prospects of all classes of business are shrouded in an impenetrable cloud of doubt and distrust. While there are many strong life insurance institutions in this country, it cannot be improper to refer to one whose prosperous history is very remarkable. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York issued its first policy on the 28th of July, 1859, when there were eighteen companies in the city transacting the business of life insurance. The founders of the Society adopted as principles of their business that all premiums and all losses by death shall be paid in cash; that no notes shall be taken, or credits given; that all profits shall be divided among the insured; that equitable rights of policy-holders shall be regarded rather than technical points; that strict economy shall characterize the management of the business. The Society has therefore grown steadily in wealth and prosperity, until its capital now exceeds twenty-four million dollars. It has paid nineteen million dollars to policy-holders and their heirs during the past fourteen years, and retains a surplus above its liabilities of nearly three million dollars.

As life insurance is a necessity to all men who have families depending upon them, it is wise to exercise prudence in selecting the company to whose guardianship to intrust the future comfort of their wives and children. The wealthy and prosperous condition of the class of institutions to which the Equitable Life Assurance Society belongs shows that no one can err in selecting from them the custodian of the future welfare of his family.

A GREAT CONVENIENCE.—The Consolidated Sales Record is universally conceded by all who have tried it to be a great convenience, and almost indispensable to every well-regulated business house. The Sales Record is arranged to show at a glance the business of any day in the week, or month for nine years, and gives the merchant a convenient and accurate means of comparing his business at different periods without trouble or delay. Orders are received constantly from all parts of the country, and the Sales Record promises to come into general use at no distant day. Send $2.00 to LOCKE & JONES, publishers, Toledo, Ohio, and receive a copy free of postage by return mail.

☞ The Mexican Congress has declared a certain grant of territory to the "Limited Mexican Railway Company" null and void, owing to a failure to comply with certain conditions to which the latter had agreed.

### FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 18th, a resolution to adjourn, sine die, on the 22d of June, was ordered printed and laid over. Among other bills introduced, were the following: By Senator Frelinghuysen, to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between the United States and Asia; by Senator Alcorn, a bill to provide for the appointment by the Secretary of War of a Commission of three army officers and two civil engineers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River subject to the inundation. Referred to the Committee on Levees of the Mississippi. Senator Spencer submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate the answer received by the Civil Service Commission from the heads of Departments and Bureaus in regard to the Civil Service rules and regulations in their respective offices. Agreed to. The Senate then took up the Legislative appropriation bill, but prior to its consideration Mr Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill amendatory of the act of August 1856, to regulate the diplomatic and consular system of the United States. Passed. It forbids certain consular and diplomatic officers from being absent from their posts of duty for a longer period than ten days without the consent of the President. The bill also provides for their corresponding with regard to the public affairs of any foreign nation, and prohibits them from accepting of any favors of office, or tell of any kind from any foreign government. Having gone into a Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, various amendments were read, among others, one increasing the appropriation for stamps for the Treasury Department from $5,000 to $200,000; also that of the Department of Justice from $500 to $16,000, and the amendments having been agreed to, the bill was laid over.

In the House, on the 18th, its currency bill, with the Senate substitute therefor, was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with leave to report at any time. Mr. Smith of New York, offered a resolution requesting the President to provide in the future treaties with foreign powers that war shall not be declared by either contracting power against the other, until an effort has first been made to settle the alleged cause of offense by impartial arbitration. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with leave to report at any time. A motion to suspend the rules and appoint a special committee of five to investigate the affairs of Arkansas, was rejected.

The Senate on the 19th, agreed to the resolution for adjournment June 22d. Senator Wright introduced a joint resolution proposing an additional amendment to the Constitution to provide that all claims and demands against the United States shall be presented or prosecuted within ten years after they occur or arise, or else be forever barred. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. After numerous amendments, the bill was reported back to the Senate, and the amendments of the committee agreed to, with the exception of the section relating to covering into the Treasury the unexpended balances, which was modified so as to provide that it should take effect on the first day of July, 1875, instead of 1874, as the committee recommended. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

The House on the 19th, had a long and interesting debate on the bill amending the customs laws and repealing the system of moieties to informers. The bill was passed substantially as previously published, with an amendment making it a misdemeanor for any public officer to receive any portion of the money paid to an informer, and giving the latter a perpetual right of action for the recovery of money so paid. The House declined to take action on the Senate adjournment resolution, a message having been sent from that body of their action.

In the Senate, on the 20th, Senator Wright, from the Committee of Conference, upon the bill to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits and amendatory of the acts in relation thereto, reported a substitute for the bill, which was laid over till the next day. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill to facilitate the transportation of distilled spirits in bond, provides that instead of the exportation bonds now required by law, the producer may give a transportation bond for the delivery of the spirits on ship board at a designated port of export, which shall be cancelled on receipt of notification from the Collector of said port that the actual exporter had given a bond for their delivery in the foreign country, &c. This bond shall be cancelled upon the presentation of satisfactory proof and certificates that the spirits had been landed at the port mentioned, or at any port of the United States, or have been lost at sea without the fault of the owners. The export stamp tax is to be reduced from 25 to 10 cents per package. The House sections making an allowance of two per cent. for leakage, and providing a general system of relief in case of destruction of spirits while in transit, are stricken out. The Senate voted on a division to take up the Civil Rights bill, and Senators Flanegan and Pratt spoke in its favor, Senator Thurman opposing.

The House, on the 20th, agreed to the Senate resolution of adjournment by a vote of 143 to 49. Mr. Foster called up the report on the Sanborn contracts, but the subject was postponed on motion of Mr. Dawes, owing to Butler's illness. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice appropriation bill, and after various amendments, one of which allows the passage of agricultural reports through the mails free of charge, the bill was reported to the House. It appropriates about $30,000,000.

The Senate, on the 21st, resumed the consideration of the Civil Rights bill, and Morton and others made addresses in its favor. The Postoffice and Pension Appropriation bills were received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House, on the same day, took up in Committee of the Whole the Pension Appropriation bill, which appropriates $28,000,000. After its consideration, the House took up and passed the Postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Foster then called up the matter of the Sanborn contracts, and in a speech upon the subject, proceeded to censure the carelessness and loose management of the Treasury officials and to criticize the previous speech of Butler in support of the contracts. The bill to admit New Mexico as a State came up, and was passed by a vote of 160 yeas to 54 nays. Mr. Maynard, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, presented a report on the Senate substitute for the Currency bill, and gave notice that he would ask action on it next Monday.

In the Senate on the 22d, Senator Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the President to issue rations and clothing to the destitute people on the Tombigbee, Rio Grande and Alabama Rivers. Passed. After some other business, the Senate took up the Civil Rights bill and spent the entire day and night in its discussion.

The House on the 22d, took up and passed a bill making appropriations for the payment of claims reported and allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of March 2, 1871. The bill allows over 1,000 different claims, aggregating $676,274. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

The Senate remained in session on the Civil Rights bill till 7:15 A. M., on Saturday, having been in continuous session at the time of adjournment, for twenty hours. Various amendments to the bill were offered by Senators Thurman, Sargent and others, but were rejected. The bill was finally reported to the Senate by the Committee of the Whole and passed by the following vote: Yeas—Senators Alcorn, Allison, Bogtwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill, (Me.), Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, Wadleigh, Sawyer, West, Windom and Wright—30. Nays—Messrs. Bogey, Boreman, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Hager, Hamilton, (Md.), Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McCreary, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury and Stockton—16. Messrs. Morton, Cameron, Hitchcock, Chandler, Ferry, (Mich.), Sherman and Logan, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Messrs. Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Bayard, Dennis, Goldthwaite and Gordon, who would have voted against it. We give elsewhere the full text of the bill as it passed the Senate. Adjourned till Monday.

In the House on the 23d, Mr. Dourean reported back with amendment the bill donating the condemned cannon and cannon balls to various Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic for monumental purposes. Passed. Mr. Gunckle reported a bill allowing a bounty of $8.33⅓ per month to soldiers during the late war, and also providing for a grant of lands to them. The bill went over, the point of order being taken that it must first be submitted to a Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

### The Civil Rights Bill.

The civil rights bill, as it passed the Senate on the 22d inst., reads as follows:

That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full an equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theaters, and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported, and also of institutions known as agricultural colleges, endowed by the United States, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person entitled to its benefits, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated and recited, such denial shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action or cause, with the full costs, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year; Provided that the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty, and when the offense is a refusal of burial, the penalty may be recovered by the heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial. And, Provided further, that all persons may elect to sue for penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and State statutes, and when they have so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred, but this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State.

SEC. 3. That District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in any Territorial, District or Circuit Court of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to other party; and District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and Commissioners appointed by Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning and bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such Court of the United States, or Territorial Court, as by law has cognizance of such offense, except in respect of a right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and such District Attorney shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases. Provided, That nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to deny of defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise.

SEC. 4. That no citizen, possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for services as grand or petit juror in any Court of the United States, or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summons any citizen for the cause aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $1,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in Courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other cases in said court.

### Musical Guest.

The *California Articles* now running in WHITNEY'S *Musical Guest and Literary Journal*, published in this city, are attracting universal attention. This account of California is valuable to the invalid, as it contains correct information in regard to the healthfulness of its different latitudes; to the agriculturalist, stock and fruit grower, it is equally interesting; while it cannot fail to be appreciated by any and every one, as it has an uncommon degree of freshness and distinctiveness of thought and language. We learn that the *Guest's* subscription list has largely increased since the commencement of these *Articles*.

### The Invalid—A Pen Picture.

See her pallid countenance, but a short time ago the picture of ruddy health, the envy of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcomed by her schoolmates, for her lithe form and pleasing disposition carried cheerfulness into their ranks. Diligent, punctual and exemplary, obedient and graceful at home, she won the hearts of all. But, alas, we are sorrowed. Those rosy cheeks and ruddy lips are blanched by Consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and supplanted by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch and take her hand. Do not shudder because of the feeble and passionless grasp. The hand once so hearty and plump is emaciated and shows bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon the surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, carrying vigor to the whole system, and imparting life, beauty, vivacity, health and strength, is delicate to the touch. The feeble heart can not propel the thin, scanty blood with force. Must we lose her while yet in her teens? Companions and friends gather around with words of cheer and consolation, and depart with moistened eyes and silent steps. Must we lose her? No! there is relief! We can stay this destroyer of our happiness and not suffer the loss of so bright a gem. Something more is required now than dietary and hygienic observance, for nature calls for aid and she shall have it. Take this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. How it allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through the frame. The blood is enriched, nervous force increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. See her face brighten by degrees; the color is returning, her voice is getting clearer, and pleasant words are spoken. The strength falters yet, but it is gaining. Let us take her out in the warm sunshine. In a short time she will be able to go without our aid, a cheerful girl. The delightful medicine must be God-blessed. It is restoring health to our loved one. She is emerging from her sickness sweeter and nobler than before, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery must have the credit. It has raised her.

S. R. EGLAN, druggist, of West Union, O., says that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood.

The misfortunes of a Rupture can be easily remedies by wearing the New Elastic Truss, without Metal Springs. It retains the Rupture under all circumstances; is worn night and day with perfect comfort and more effects a permanent cure. Sold at a moderate price, it is sent by mail to all parts of the country. The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway New York City.

## CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

### Common Pleas Court Assignments for Next Week.

The following is the list of assignments made this forenoon for next week's session of the Common Pleas Court:

**Civil Docket.**

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

10573—Catherine Moran, adm., vs. T. P. Brown.
11656—U. S. Express Co. vs. H. B. Pomeroy.
11673—Alonzo Muchler vs. Jonathan Priest.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

11681—Wm. F. Lockwood et al. vs. Jacob Beard et al.
11683—L. J. Randall et al. vs. The Pennsylvania Co.
11699—Jno. S. Eck vs. The L. S. & M. S. R. R.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

11473—Geo. E. Welles vs. I. M. Kelsey et al.
11704—S. S. Stambaugh vs. D. F. Cook.
11706—S. S. Stambaugh vs. Mathias Schreiin.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

11720—Nancy Phillips vs. Thos. Ludlow.
11721—Nancy Phillips vs. Rudolph Koch.
11726—Rebecca Williams vs. Edward M. Leary.
11730—Wm. F. Lockwood vs. T. P. Brown.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

11380—Wm. Laughlin vs. F. H. Hurd et al.
11732—Joseph Fleming vs. Luther Whitney.
11735—Adolph Rettberg vs. G. F. Von Fennerburg et al.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6.

11503—Martin Freidburg vs. Regnia Freidburg.
11733—W. O. Parker vs. Albert Moore.
11741—C. C. Starr, adm'r, vs. Oliver Stevens.
11742—Sanford L. Collins vs. F. D. Gurley.

**Criminal Docket.**

MONDAY, JUNE 1ST.

603—Ohio vs. Chas. McGuire.
689—Ohio vs. Welker.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2D.

610—Ohio vs. A. Clumm.
679—Ohio vs. Timothy Larauex.
687—Ohio vs. same.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3D.

681—Ohio vs. Timothy Lorauex.
682—Ohio vs. same.
687—Ohio vs. Nathan Inman.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4TH.

593—Ohio vs. Valentine Braun.

NEW STEAMER.—The new passenger steamer, the *D. B. Spear*, which is to run between Put-in-Bay Island and Port Clinton, was turned out of BAILEY'S shipyard on Saturday evening. She is the property of Captain GATES.

SPORTSMMEN'S CONVENTION.—A convention to form a State Sportsmen's Association will be held in Cleveland June 9. The meeting promises to be one of much interest to sportsmen, and there are indications of a large representation from all parts of the State.

ANOTHER SUMMER RESORT.—The beautiful islands of Lake Erie are rapidly advancing in public esteem as places of summer resort. A new and elegant hotel, called the Alexander House, has been opened at Grosse Ile, which affords every facility for summer enjoyment. It is located three miles from the Canada Southern railroad station and is therefore convenient for Toledo tourists.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.—In the case of Timothy Fitzpatrick vs. the L. S. & M. S R. R. concluded on Saturday, the jury rendering a verdict of $500 in favor of the plaintiff. To-day Judge SENEY is engaged with a jury in hearing the case of Samuel Nelson, charged with burglary and larceny. He, it is alleged, was one of the party that broke into Messenger's tobacco factory some time since.

FISHING AT THE ISLAND.—The Sandusky *Register* says there are more visitors at Put-in-Bay Island now than there has been at any corresponding time in the history of this popular resort. The excellent bass fishing has drawn thither gentlemen from many places in this and other States. At the Put-in-Bay House there are about seventy-five guests, and more are arriving continually. From present indications the season will be more than an ordinarily enjoyable one at this delightful resort.

DECORATION DAY.— Sunday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, the temperance societies of St. Patrick's Parish met at the new Temperance Hall to take action regarding Decoration Day. It was decided that the St. Patrick's Temperance and Benevolent and the Young Men's Temperance Societies, and the Temperance Cadets should all join in the ceremonies. A committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the G. A. R. Lodge.

All members of the organizations who intend participating will meet at St. Patrick's Institute, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., on the 30th.

THE COLORED CADETS.—The boys of this organization are doing their utmost to attain perfection in drill and to make a good appearance on Decoration Day. Tuesday evening they give a public entertainment at Lyceum Hall, charging a moderate admission fee to aid them in paying expenses Upon that occasion a set of colors will be presented them by Misses Mary Franklin and Hester Ward.

Captain Carter, who has charge of the Cadets, is striving hard to place them on a good footing, and any encouragement which they may now receive will doubtless be beneficial to them, and be accepted with thanks.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—Within the past week the following named parties have obtained marriage licenses at the Probate Judge's office:

Martin Fletcher and Ellen Brown.
Michael Stamm and Louisa Zimmerman.
Francis H. Blakely and Nellie Scannel.
Jared G. Benton and Ella D. Gleason.
John Dalker and Barbara Buck.
John H. Valentine and Minerva Moore.
Ernst Burwick and Louise Kepeke.
Wm. Nehozen and Clarissa Stides.
Paul Hargst and Henrietta Hubner.
F. G. Davenport and Mary A. Keenan.
Fred. G. Wayman and Mary Malosch.

FATHER HANNIN ON DECORATION DAY.—In the course of his remarks yesterday Rev. Father HANNIN referred to Decoration Day. He said it is a ceremony in which all classes should take a deep interest, as it was intended to give honor to whom honor is due, as the breaking up of this Union would be one of the greatest calamities that could happen. So its preservation is a blessing for which we cannot be sufficiently grateful. Decoration Day is intended to honor the illustrious heroes who died in its defence, and deserves to be celebrated in a manner worthy of the cause for which it is intended. The effects of Decoration Day, if properly observed, would not be confined to the past; it would also work beneficially on the future. It would enkindle the spirit of patriotism in the rising and succeeding generations, and teach them that to die in their country's cause is to live in the hearts of their countrymen.

FIRST EXCURSION ON THE NEW STEAMER.—The first moonlight excursion on the new steamer *Waite* will be given by the Naiad Boat Club Wednesday evening, June 10. As this will be the first ride on the new boat a large crowd will probably avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to try the Boat and at the same time spend a pleasant evening. The Naiad's excursions have always been very enjoyable affairs and we are assured that the committee will spare neither time nor pains to make this one of the best that has ever been given. The tickets will be placed on sale to-morrow and can be had of any of the members.

## RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.

### Joint Meeting of the State Christian Missionary Society and Sunday School Association—An Interesting Season.

The Joint Convention of the Christian Missionary Society and the Christian Sunday School Association, met at the Eleventh Street Christian Church in this city Tuesday beginning with a session of the former organization:

The following delegates were present: Rev's W. Dowling, Kenton; J. C. Irvin, New Holland; M. J. Dennis, Lathrop Cooley, Cleveland; H. N. Allen, Wellington; H. B. Cox, North Royalton; C. W. Henry, Birmingham; J. C. Cannon, Cleveland; Theodore Johnson, North Eaton; James Vernon, Kipton; C. F. W. Cronemeyer, Wadsworth; H. T. Morrison, Southern Ohio; J. M. Vanborn, Wellsville; S. B. Teagarden, Salem; Leonard Southwayte, Steubenville; William Baxter, New Lisbon; C. C. Smith, Youngstown; R. G. White, Akron; O. Ebert, Massillon; R. H. Moss, J. J. Moss, Bellefontaine; A. Wilcox, Pennsylvania; E. A. Bosworth, Shelby; C. M. Robertson, Logansport, Ind.; C. Thompson, Butler; M. R. Hayden, North Fairfield; R. Winbigler, Tedrow; A. Baker, Wauseon; N. B. Coates, Wbartonsburg; Z. W. Shepherd, Quiney, Mich.; F. M. Green, Kent; G. W. Kemp, Lima; L. L. Carpenter, Wabash, Ind.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. W. Baxter, after which the President, Rev. J. Smith, appointed the following committees:

On Credentials—R. Moffitt, Constant Lake and J. C. Irwin.

Order of Business—R. R. Sloane, F. M. Green, R. G. White and L. Southwayte.

Auditing Accounts—A. J. Marvin, Wm. Dowling and C. C. Smith.

On Nominations—Wm. Baxter, A. Wilcox, M. J. Dennis and J. N. Vanhorn.

On Place of Holding Next Convention—Constant Lake, Hiram Woods, S. B. Teagarden.

Short addresses were made by Revs. Wilcox, Smith, Matthews, Gowan and Ebert, when the Convention took a recess to allow a meeting of the S. S. Convention.

The session was opened by the President, H. Gerould, when the following committees were appointed:

On Business—R. G. White, F. M. Green, G. F. Hillman, R. R. Sloan and Mr. Southwayte.

On Enrolment—Messrs. Harmon, Green and Morris.

On Auditing Accounts—W. E. Parmelee, R. Moffatt and J. Hall.

On Nominations—A. S. Hayden, H. Woods and Mr. Garvin.

Place of Next meeting—H. N. Allen, Wm. Dowling and J. R. Vernon.

After a number of brief addresses the meeting adjourned.

In the evening the President of the Missionary Society delivered the regular address, which was earnestly listened to by all.

The Convention continues in session today.

## REVENGE.

### Two Lumber Yards Fired—Amount of Damages—Two Men Injured—Arrest of the Supposed Incendiary.

Tuesday evening bout half past 8 a man named JOHN HAUSEN entered the boarding house of JOHN GARDNER, on the corner of Huron and Short streets, and asked for lodgings. As he had no money GARDNER refused to give him a room, whereupon HAUSEN became very mad and swore that he "would make it warm for Toledo before morning." He then went out. A short time after this the lumber yard of WM. PETERS was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given at once, and with their usual promptness the Fire Department was on hand and soon succeeded in extinguishing the fire. About ten or half past, HAUSEN went into a saloon near the lumber yards and talked loudly and excitedly of what he intended to do, and repeated several times the assertion that he had made, that he would make things warm for Toledo, and that he would burn a lumber pile somewhere. About half past 11, fire was seen in one of the lumber piles in the yard of SEARS & HOLLAND, which is situated on Erie street, near Swan creek. The alarm was sounded, but the flames had made such headway that they could not be subdued until this morning, the men working all night.

Soon after this fire was discovered, Officer VAN DUSEN saw HAUSEN standing near a building looking on. From the description he had received from parties who had heard him make the threats he knew this was the man he was looking for, and he arrested him on suspicion of firing the yards. Hausen made a strong resistance, and was with difficulty taken to the Station House, where he is now locked up. Hausen is a German, small in size, and says that he was just released from the Cleveland work house day before yesterday, and that he came here yesterday afternoon. In regard to the threats, he says that when he is drunk, as he claims to have been last night, he often makes such threats.

This morning one of the half-burned lumber piles fell, completely burying two firemen, JOHN KALE and CHARLEY DAVIS. They were soon removed from their perilous position, and found to be seriously injured.

The damage done Mr. PETERS' yard will amount to $100, and that done to SEARS & HOLLAND'S between $4,000 and $5,000. Both yards were fully insured.

LAKE SHORE APPRAISAL.—The Board of Appraisers of the property of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, met in Cleveland a few days since, the following being present: Wm. S. Jones, Auditor of Cuyahoga county; Wm. H. Crowell, Auditor of Ashtabula county; Benjamin D. Chesney, Auditor of Lake county; E. G. Johnson, Auditor of Lorain county; John Barnes, Auditor of Huron county; E. Merry, Auditor of Erie county; Geo. W. Gurst, Auditor of Sandusky county; Geo. B. Heller, Auditor of Ottowa county; E. W. Lenderson, Auditor of Lucas county; L. G. Ely, Auditor of Fulton county; J. Kelly, Auditor of Williams county. The board fixed the taxable valuation of said company at $14,201,944, and distributed the same among the several counties as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ashtabula | $1,491,432 |
| Lake | 1,391,510 |
| Cuyahoga | 2,001,115 |
| Lorain | 1,581,991 |
| Huron | 1,549,280 |
| Erie | 1,1-6,428 |
| Sandusky | 1,162,957 |
| Wood | 294,255 |
| Ottawa | 1,051,745 |
| Lucas | 1,556,394 |
| Williams | 488,186 |
| Fulton | 437,339 |
| Total | $14,201,944 |

THE ODD FELLOWS AND DECORATION DAY.—For the first time for three years the Odd Fellows of Toledo, as a body, propose to join in the observance of Decoration Day. The order in this city now includes four lodges, one lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah, and one Encampment, and this appearance of one of the strongest secret orders in the city will be a prominent feature in the observance of the day.

OHIO SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the workers in the Ohio State Sabbath School Union will be held in the Presbyterian church, at Tiffin, commencing June 3d, 1874, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and continuing Thursday and Friday, June 4th and 5th.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

### Sandusky

PREPARATIONS FOR DECORATION DAY.

In your "Ohio News" in yesterday's paper you say that "at Sandusky not a single person responded to the call for a meeting to arrange for the observance of Decoration Day." I know from your uniform interest in every proper effort to perpetuate the memory of our noble dead, that you will be pleased to correct the statement. Our people were not only loyal during the war, but have responded promptly and liberally, to every call for "Decoration Day." All the arrangements have been made, working committees appointed, and the day will be recognized in a proper manner.

Candidates for Congress may run away, but loyal people remain. W.

May 26th.

### Maumee City.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY—BASS FISHING.

On Saturday last Dennis Henshaw and Jack Welsh, of Monclova township, came to Maumee City for the purpose of shopping. After making their purchases they started for home, but thinking whisky beneficial to health, they stopped at the "Hotel de Belts," where they met a man named Mike Murphy, the keeper of a boarding house in Toledo, who, being slightly intoxicated, asked them if he could ride with them. Upon receiving an affirmative answer, he invited them to drink, which they did, and the party were soon in a very deplorable condition. About nine o'clock P. M. they all tumbled into the wagon, and started for the home of Henshaw, but had not gone far before a dispute arose as to who should do the driving, and as it could not be amicably settled by arbitration, they got out of the wagon, and proceeded to settle it in true prize ring style.

But Murphy, thinking discretion the better part of valor, took to his heels. Henshaw drew a knife and started in pursuit, overtaking him near the house of Steven Pool, who, on hearing an unusual noise, came out to the road to enquire into the cause of the disturbance. Hearing nothing, he was about to retrace his steps, when he discovered a dark object lying in the road, which, upon closer inspection, proved to be a man weltering in blood. Pool immediately summoned his family, and had the wounded man carried into the house, and a skillful surgeon was soon in attendance who dressed his wounds. Notwithstanding Murphy has eleven severe cuts, he will no doubt recover. Steps have been taken for the arrest of Henshaw, but up to this time nothing has been heard of him.

Bass fishing is now the order of the day, and all lovers of the rod will find trolling in the Maumee Rapids a pleasant pastime.

May 25th, 1874. T. K.

### Antwerp.

A VICTIM OF IMPECUNIOSITY.

The Marshal of Bryan, assisted by Antwerp's Marshal, yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, arrested an individual who refused to give his name—a victim to impecuniosity and a strong desire to replenish his purse. At West Unity he had helped himself to $1,500 of somebody's money, at all events without leave or license, and finding the burden heavy, also appropriated a horse and buggy to get away with. They traced him here, where they caught him, as he was going to step on the cars. They consigned him to the calaboose for a little while, and when they returned the officers discovered a strong smell of burnt paper. On examining the stove they found that he had burned paper, either notes or money—impossible to tell which. They also found buried in the ashes five or six dollars in silver change. On his person they found about $180.

We have had several frosts here lately, but not severe enough to injure the fruit, with the exception of grapes. We have promise of an abundant crop of apples, peaches, pears and small fruit. BARKIS.

May 22.

### The Grant-Sartoris Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Grant to Mr. Sartoris, took place Thursday at 11 A. M., in the East Room of the Executive Mansion, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. During the morning and up to the hour of the guests leaving the avenues leading to the mansion were closed to all persons excepting those invited to the wedding, and there were policemen on the grounds to prevent intrusion by outside parties, many of whom had gathered at the outer gates to see the guests ride into the inclosure. The door tenders had received strict orders to admit no one without an invitation.

The East Room, the scene of the wedding, was tastefully and elaborately decorated with plants, flowers and evergreens. On the east side was a platform raised about a foot from the floor, and covered with a portion of the carpet several years ago presented to the Government by the Sultan of Turkey.

The platform was arched with evergreens and flowers, and from its centre hung the marriage bell of large proportions, composed of the choicest white flowers, and new chandaliers were lighted and handsomely decorated. Never before has the East Room presented so brilliant a display of floral adornments as on the present occasion. Punctual to the hour invited guests entered the East Room and arranged themselves in full view of the platform. The toilets of all the ladies were of the richest description, and there was a profusion of point lace.

At noon the scene was unusually brilliant, the large display of flowers with their fragrance adding to the charm of the interesting occasion. The bridal party passing through the Blue Room entered the East Room, and their presence immediately hushed the company to silence. Their approach was announced by the music from the Marine Band. First came Mr. Sartoris and Col. Fred. D. Grant, only groomsman; next the bridesmaids two by two, and the President, Mrs. Grant and her two sons, Ulysses and Jesse. These were followed by the relatives of the family. On reaching the platform the President transferred his daughter to Mr. Sartoris, who with his bride ascended to the platform where the officiating minister was in waiting to receive them, and they took their position under the floral wedding bell

President and Colonel Grant, together with Miss Barnes, one of the bridesmaids, were the only other persons in nearness to the bridal party on the platform, Mrs. Grant and her two boys standing in front of the remaining seven bridesmaids on the side of the structure. The bride wore a white satin dress elaborately trimmed with point lace, tulle vail, and her hair was adorned with orange blossoms.

The dress of the groom was of the latest style, with conventional white necktie.

The bridesmaids were Misses Barnes, Fish, Drexel, Dent, Porter, Conkling, Sherman, and Frelinghuysen. They were dressed in white corded silk covered with white illusion, with puffs and pleatings caught with flowers. Their sashes were of the same material as the dresses. Four of these ladies were distinguished by pink roses, the other four by blue flowers.

All things being in readiness, Rev. Dr. Tiffany proceeded with the ceremony according to the form of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Every one preserved marked silence, and listened attentively to every word, while closely watching the manner and contrivances of the bridal pair. The ceremony over, the Minister was the first to kiss the bride, when she immediately turned to her father, who embraced and kissed her, then her mother approached and kissed her daughter, as did also the brothers of the bride and numerous relatives and female friends. The new made husband enjoyed his share of hand-shaking and orally expressed congratulations.

The band played the wedding march at the conclusion of the ceremony. Less than 200 persons were present, including Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, Senators Frelinghuysen, Carpenter, Cameron, Conkling and Logan; V. P. Wilson, Speaker Blaine, Gen. Sherman, Admiral Porter, Commodore Ammen, Geo. W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, Judge Pierrepont, Gen. Arthur, and Generals Porter and Babcock, and Sir Edward and Lady Thornton. Officers of the Navy and Army appeared in uniform. The persons above named were accompanied by the ladies of their respective families. After the congratulations were over the company to the sound of the music proceeded to the library in the second story of the Mansion, where on a series of tables were displayed elegant presents to the bride, with the names of the donors attached to all the articles. Among the most costly gifts was a desert set of 84 silver pieces, by Gen. W. Childs; a complete silver dinner service by A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, the combined value of them being probably $4,500; Secretary Fish, a large silver tankard; General and Mrs. Sharp, of New York, a ring, with stone cameo, set with diamonds; Postmaster General Creswell, a very handsome silver ice cream service; ex-Senator Cattell, a diamond ring, five stones; L. H. Morton, of New York, an emerald and diamond ring. (These two rings are probably worth $1,000 each.) Secretary Robeson, toilet set, side pieces brass, elaborately finished after the style of Louis XVI.; N. T. Hart, of New York, the largest size lace handkerchief, such as sell for $500; General Babcock, an elegant Valenciennes lace fan, with smoked pearl frame, with a monogram of the bride in gold; Mr. Sartoris presented to his wife a large collection of flowers. The present of the father of the bride is $1,000 All the immediate members of the President's family give handsome presents.

The elegantly prepared bill of fare was printed on white satin, and stated that the breakfast was from the President and Mrs. Grant in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris. All the bridesmaids were presented with handsome bouquets, and little boxes lined with white silk, containing wedding cake, were brought away by the guests.

At 1:40 P. M. Thursday, the bride and groom left Washington in a special train for New York. Their Pullman palace car was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and American and British flags. They were accompanied by Gen. Porter, and Messrs. Childs and Drexel, and their families. Friday the President and Mrs. Grant went to New York to take leave of their daughter on her embarkment for England. The Metropolitan Church bells were rung this afternoon in honor of the marriage, and several appropriate pieces played.

Most extensive preparations were made on the steamship Baltic for the accommodation of Mr. Sartoris and wife, during their passage to England. Capt. Kennedy has given up his cabin on deck, which is fitting up as a boudoir for the bride and the ladies accompanying her. Rich Turkey carpet covers the floor. Lace and crimson damask curtains hang at the windows. From the ceiling are suspended several bronze lamps of antique pattern. The furniture of this apartment is a lounge, which at night can be turned into a bunk, and an elaborately carved toilet stand. State room No. 1 has also been secured for the party

On Friday Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, the President of the United States, Mrs. Grant and the wedding party in general, dined with Alex. T. Stewart at his residence on Fifth Avenue. A number of curious people gathered in the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in the morning, anxious to catch a glimpse of the bride and bridegroom, but they were disappointed. The President, Mrs. Grant and a large number of the bride's friends accompanied the newly wedded couple in the revenue cutter as far as Sandy Hook on their departure for England. Colonel Frederick D. Grant will sail for England in about six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, accompanied by the President and Mrs. Grant, Colonel Fred. D. Grant, Jesse Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., Secretary Babcock, ex-Collector Murphy, Mr. Bellman, and others, in carriages, left the Fifth Avenue Hotel about 8 o'clock on Saturday, the 23d inst., and passed rapidly down Twenty-third street to the revenue cutter Grant. Among others who were on board were Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Luddington, of Chicago, General Porter, General Forsyth, of General Sheridan's staff, General Sharpe, wife and daughter, General McDowell, Naval Officer Laflin, and General Rufus Ingalls. When the distinguished party had got on board the lines were cast off, and the Cutter Grant steamed out into the River and turned toward the Bay, followed by the cheers of the crowds on the piers and shipping in the neighborhood.

The ferry boats making trips to the White Star Line docks, where the Baltic was laying, continued to carry heavy loads of passengers as late as 11:00. Those who came earlier then 10 A. M., were afforded such an opportunity of seeing the vessel and floral decorations in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, as the pressing throng would permit. The bridal state room was closed to the gaze of the curious visitors, a large proportion of whom were ladies, and those who were able to reach the door of the state room were rewarded only by the sight of a vast quantity of floral gifts in almost endless variety, kind and size. The floral presents continued to reach the dock even after the vessel had departed.

☞Up to this time, it cannot be said that the reception awarded to the new constitution is of the most flattering character. The warm summer days may modify public sentiment; otherwise, the new instrument must experience "hard sledding."

## OHIO NEWS.

In Cincinnati, on Friday, a judgment for $500 was rendered under the Adair law.

J. T. Janvier, a prominent lawyer of Miami county, died at Troy, on the 18th.

Allen county will have half a crop of wheat. Many fields were winter killed.

Governor Allen will return to Columbus this week.

"Uncle" George Lybrand is well known to almost every man, woman and child in Mount Vernon. For many years past, bony protuberances have been growing on the top of the big toe on each of his feet, increasing in size and hardness each year, until it became very painful for him to walk about, even when wearing soft shoes. He at length consulted with Dr. Stamp, who with the aid of a fine, sharp saw and forceps, removed the hard protuberances. Dr. Stamp has shown us the horns, which very much resemble a ram's horns, being rough on the outside, with ridges running around, indicating probably the growth of each year. They are curved, and measure each about two inches around the outer line of curvature and about one-half an inch in thickness.—*Mt. Vernon Banner*, 22d.

The Sill Guards, of Chillicothe, have been newly uniformed.

Dr. H. H Hering has been appointed Physician of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, vice C. McClung.

The Lima bagging mills were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss, about $20,000; insurance, $10,300.

Some scoundrel has been poisoning stock in Montgomery county. A large number of valuable animals have died.

The grand jury at Dayton has had the longest session ever held in the city, and will finish the latter part of this week.

Down near Columbus, the directors of a school district posted up the following notice:

Thear wile be a Sail of the Old School Hous in district Nomber 9 one May 2 1874 one the primises at five oclock Term of sail will be maid Noin on day of sail.

——— Township,
——— Co ohio.

Mr. John Ross, some seven years ago, was married to a Miss Reif, of Chillicothe. They lived very unhappily together for three or four years and then she left him, he taking his departure immediately thereafter for Missouri, where he has since resided. On Wednesday morning he returned, and his wife, thinking he had reformed, permitted a reconciliation. He hired a hack, took her and her children out riding, and, finally managing to get rid of her temporarily, he fled with the children, but was recaptured at Brownsville, brought back to the city, and, the case coming before the Probate Judge, the children were returned to the custody of the wife's mother, in whose care they have been for the past three years.

## INDIANA NEWS.

Lafayette has a three-legged kitten for the sake of variety.

The old settlers will convene at Lagrange on the 10th of June.

A lodge of Knights of Pythias will be formed in Vincennes on the 28th inst.

The corner-stone of a new English Lutheran Church has been laid at Elkhart.

Kendallville manage to get along with ten milliner and dress-making establishments.

Many of the towns throughout the State are making arrangements to observe Decoration Day.

From present appearances there will be more peaches in DeKalb county this season than in any year since 1853.

Ben. Fields, for assault on Philip Jones with intent to kill, was tried last week at Bluffton, and sentenced to seven years in the State's prison.

In Pike county the fruit crop is considerably damaged by the frost and freezes, about two-thirds of the entire crop being either killed or blasted.

☞The marriage bell of white flowers which hung over the heads of NELLIE GRANT and SARTORIS during their marriage ceremony, was so large that it required four men to remove it from the green house to the White House.


**A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.**

A GOOD and well established Business, in a County Seat Town, one hour's ride from this city. Little or no competition, and the very center of the town, and one of the best and neatest stores in Ohio. Business—Jewelry, Books, Stationery, &c. No old goods. All the stock is in fine condition. Will sell cheap for cash. Stock will invoice $4,000 to $7,000. Address "OPPORTUNITY" Blade Office.

# WONDERFUL CURES!

PAINFUL AND UNPLEASANT SYMPTOMS REMOVED AT ONCE AND THE DISEASE CURED AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE BY

Dr. S. Clay Todd's New Method of Treatment.

Epileptic Fits Cured Permanently by

## DR. S. CLAY TODD,

RESIDENT SPECIALIST,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

OFFICE—Room 1, Mulhenny's Block, 22 Summit Street up Stairs.

☞SEE NAME ON DOOR. Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., Sundays excepted. Consultations free.

Dr. S. Clay Todd cures Liver Complaint, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Diseases of the Kidneys and Spine, Dropsy, Ague Chills, Bronchitis, Night Sweats, Consumption, Asthma, Throat Diseases, Scrofula in all its forms, Discharges from the Ears, Ulcers, Felon Carbuncles, Piles, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Old and Running Sores from the joints, Bones, &c., of however long standing, Fever Sores, White Swelling and all forms of Skin Diseases, Rheumatism in all its forms, Gout, Scrofula, Hip Joint Diseases, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, Flux, Cholera Morbus, Bilious Remittent and Long Fever cured in from one to three days; Spotted Fever (Cerebro Spinal Meningitis) and Typhoid Fevers cured in from 2 to 5 days. Not necessary to see the patient. Heart Diseases, Palpitation, Neuralgia of the Heart, Diseases of Women and Children, Neuralgia, Partial Paralysis, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. Epileptic Fits and all Nervous Derangements of the Head, Gravel in the Kidneys, Gall Stones—all Hereditary and Chronic Diseases; Inflamed or Sore Eyes cured, in all cases. Dr. Todd has permanently cured over 1,000 cases of Epileptic Fits, not having failed in a single case in the past six years. References furnished.

## CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 17, 1873.—For the benefit of those who think Consumption incurable I will make a statement of my case: On the 18th of last March, I was taken with the Lung Fever, or, as the doctor called it, Pleuro Pneumonia. I was attended by one whom I had considered the most eminent physician of this city, for three months and a half, during which time he employed five other physicians as counsel. For about three weeks I thought I was getting better, when an abscess began to form in my left lung, and the physicians pronounced it Quick Consumption; from this time I failed rapidly, and raised from a pint to a quart of phlegm and matter each day, and had night sweats; by the 20th of June I had got so weak that I could not lift a glass of water to my mouth, and was confined to my bed. At this time, some ladies in the neighborhood persuaded my wife to employ Dr. S. Clay Todd, and I am free to say I improved steadily from the time I began taking his medicines, and in two weeks I was able to walk two miles, and felt as well as I ever did; now I walk from three to four miles each day, and neither cough nor spit. I have no pain, and think my lung is healed perfectly.

JOHN A. MILLER, 70 West Washington St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

### SHE HAD LOST ALL HOPE.

VAN WERT, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1873.—I hereby certify that my daughter was afflicted with Absent Menstruation for 15 months, notwithstanding which she was under the treatment of eminent physicians all that time. Having dropsy, sinking spells and supposed to be in consumption, she was greatly reduced in her general health. Becoming alarmed at the danger of her situation, we consulted Dr. S. Clay Todd, of Toledo, and I am happy to say, under Dr. Todd's treatment, she became perfectly well in 14 days. I also had gone her daughter cured of the piles in 10 days by Dr. Todd.

Respectfully, ANN PELLECK.

☞All diseases, by good treatment, may be healed and permanently cured. Address The Physician in charge of

DR. S. CLAY TODD, Toledo, O.; P. O. Lock Box 148.

Dr. Todd's New Method of Treatment produces no pain; he does not use caustic, escharotic, opium, chloral, belladona, poisonous substances, or other harsh treatment, but depends entirely upon the use of

New, Pleasant and Healthful Remedies,

to cure all complaints he undertakes. Dr. S. Clay Todd has extensively engaged in the practice of medicine, and has received no government favors, and were he not called honorably, to call and make trial of his skill and capabilities. All Medicines compounded by the Doctor in person



THOMAS BROUGHTON, of Cincinnati, says: "W. C. Hamilton & Co.—I had had the ague for two long years, and had tried several remedies of acknowledged or pretended merit without any good result. I finally tried your preparation—'Kress Fever Tonic.' One bottle completely broke up the malady, and I am now perfectly well. I can testify that your medicine does all you claim for it, and it is only due to you that this acknowledgement should be made, especially as so many worthless chill medicines are now offered." This medicine you will find at your drug stores.

L. W. HAMILTON & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 Broad st., N. Y., have published a very interesting book entitled "How Fortunes are made in Wall Street," which they will mail free to any address. All interested in stock speculations should call or send for a copy.

That Cough can be cured by
DR. S. CLAY TODD.

**Avoid Danger.**

Don't put an enemy in your mouth to steal your teeth. Avoid deleterious dentifrices. Rely on Sozodont. Nothing can be purer or more certain to prevent the teeth from becoming diseased. After each brushing they glitter like pearls, and the gums grow rose red.

The strongest attachments are formed with Spalding's Glue.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., BANKERS, 39 WALL ST., N. Y., send free to any address their book, explaining a new and safe system of operating in stocks, on capital as low as $50, without risk. Puts and Calls negotiated at market rates. Fifty dollars for fifty shares of any stock. Send for a copy.

For coasting, skating, and all kinds of out door amusements, parents should provide their children with Boots made of CABLE SCREW WIRE. See that they have the Patent stamp.

FEARFUL.—The amount of money thrown away in not buying Shoes protected by SILVER TIPS. Parents be wise and insist that your shoe dealer should keep them.

Consumption, Catarrh, &c., are cured by
DR. S. CLAY TODD.

☞Traveling Agents often lie. Send for Free Price List, Jones' Scale, Binghamton, N. Y.

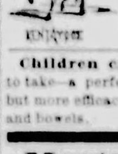
YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habit and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hamilton's preparation of Buchu and Dandelion cures that most distressing malady, Piles, by increasing the digestive friction of the stomach, and by securing a proper secretion and excretion of bile for the lubrication of the bowels. This prevents constipation, and constipation is the immediate cause of Piles—common sense in this treatment. Go to your druggist and tell him you want Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion. He can tell you all about the remedy and sell it to you.

Opium Eating and Drunkenness cured FREE of charge. Send stamp for reply, to Geo. J. Wood, Madison, Indiana.

**Pretty Women**

always like a neat foot, and buy nothing but ENGLISH CHANNELS Shoes. Ask your dealer for them. A dark line around the sole near the edge shows where the channel is cut. They never wear ragged.



The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.


### Mortgagee's Sale.

ON the 20th day of June, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell by public auction, at the "Huling Place," ½ mile southwest of Sylvania, the following personal property, to-wit:

One 3½ belt Massillon Separator and Wagon.
One Massillon Clover Huller and Wagon.
One down ten horse Power
Shaker, Fixtures, &c.
TERMS—Made known at time of sale.

RUSSELL & CO.,
Mortgagees.


# TRIUMPHANT

## THE AMERICAN

THE most Complete Sewing Machine in the world. The only SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE—there being no holes to thread either above or in the Shuttle. The American Machines have won for themselves unparalleled success. Everybody acknowledges their superior merits. Simple, Durable and Warranted. Try them before you purchase.

TOLEDO OFFICE—63 Madison St.

COMPANY'S OFFICE—1,318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. ☞Agents wanted.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
**NATIONAL CHROMO of Charles Sumner.**

NOW READY—No expense was spared in its execution. Genius and art will be recognized. It is an unparalleled success. Active men and women wanted immediately. Address PIDSON H. FARMELEE & CO., 25 N. 8th St., Phila.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT for all who will engage in the sale of our new and fast selling books, by the most popular authors. Circulars free. Address W. E. BLISS & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

**INVENTORS** Who wish to secure PATENTS should write to MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, for Advice and Pamphlet, 130 pages, FREE. June 11

$72 Each Week. Agents wanted; particulars free. J. Worth & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL
**"JOE JOHNSTON'S BOOK,"**
NARRATIVE OF

Military Operations directed during the late War between the States, by JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, General, C. S. A.

Illustrated by Numerous Steel Portraits and Maps.

Octavo; Price in Cloth, $5; Sheep, $6.

Gen. Johnston's book is highly recommended by Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hooker, and other Union Generals. Sold by subscription. Apply for terms and territory to

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers
549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

Over 1,000 Cases Fits Cured! Also, Tumors, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Surgical Diseases Cured Without Cutting. Consumption, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys, and Chronic Diseases, by Dr. S. CLAY TODD, P. O. Lock Box 148 Toledo, Ohio. Consultation free.

# THE ADVANCE.

Weekly, $3 a year.

A Live Religious Family Newspaper.

It has long numbered among its contributors most of the living writers whose brilliant abilities have contributed to the fame and influence of American religious journals.

Its corps of editorial writers is the largest and ablest that has ever united to labor upon any Western weekly newspaper. Few papers anywhere rival it in this respect.

By recent great enlargements and improvements its value and attractions have been vastly increased, in a number of important particulars placing it beyond the rivalry of any similar publication.

Its real worth and rare attractions may be best appreciated by examining a specimen copy, which will be sent for a three c

## UNPRECEDENTED GROWTH OF TOLEDO.

These are dull times; manufacturing interests are languishing; all branches of trade are seriously affected, in consequence of the failure of Congress and the President to meet the most pressing wants of the people, by increasing the volume of the currency, and in every city throughout the Middle and Western States, except Toledo, there are vacant business and dwelling houses to an extent which alarms property holders. St. Louis and Chicago have very recently made a canvass of their cities to ascertain the number of buildings in process of erection, for the purpose of comparing the growth of the present spring with those of former years. In each city it was ascertained that the number of buildings in process of erection and for the erection of which preparations were being made, amounted to a little over five hundred. For cities of their size, this is a small number of buildings—just about enough to cover the number annually torn down and rebuilt. Toledo, although as yet possessing but about one-eighth the population of either Chicago or St. Louis, to-day has in process of erection almost as many new buildings as are shown to be under process of construction in either of the cities above named. A somewhat hasty canvass of the several wards of our city gives us the following as the number of new buildings in actual process of erection in each ward at the present time:

| Wards. | | Wards. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 55 | Fifth | 109 |
| Second | 19 | Sixth | 32 |
| Third | 14 | Seventh | 69 |
| Fourth | 92 | Eighth | 116 |
| Total | | | 426 |

Considering the fact that the great bulk of our new structures are usually erected during the latter part of summer and fall, these figures make a most favorable showing and indicate the probable erection, during the year, of about two thousand buildings, or nearly three times the number constructed last year. The panic occurred at too late a period in the season last year to materially affect the building interests, but the general financial depression of the West has its influence now, and necessarily checks the prosperity and growth of our city very materially. It is safe to assume that the monetary stringency checks the growth of the city to the extent of from one-fourth to one-third its increase. Under all the circumstances, the growth indicated by the above figures is most remarkable.

What is most gratifying to property owners and business men, is the fact that new structures are not sufficiently numerous to meet the demand. Scarcely is the foundation prepared for a dwelling or business house, in any part of the city, before applications are made to rent the premises when completed. The buildings now in process of erection are of a superior character, and a large per cent. of them are unusually fine.

These facts serve to mark the progress of the city in population, yet the increase of buildings by no means keeps pace with the increase of people, since all our hotels, boarding houses, and such private houses as will entertain persons, are filled, and many who do business in the city keep their families in the pleasant villages up the River, or at other convenient points outside the city limits.

It is estimated that the population of Toledo to-day will fall little, if any below fifty thousand. Something over five thousand of this number were added by the extension of the city limits. In 1860, the population was 13,569, and in 1870, it was 31,584. The great bulk of the increase between 1860 and 1870 occurred after the war, or during the last half of the decade. The increase of the four years since 1870 is about fifteen thousand, or at the rate of nearly four thousand per year. But for the stringency in the money market, the increase this year would undoubtedly have exceeded that number, and perhaps five thousand would not be too high an estimate of the addition which will be made to the population of Toledo during the current year. Those who have estimated the population of the city in 1875 at fifty thousand, will find their expectations realized, unless business should suffer even greater depression than at present. But for the panic and subsequent monetary derangement, the population of the city would have probably reached sixty thousand in 1875, or about double what it was in 1870. This certainly shows a most remarkable growth, the like equaling, in ten years from 1865 to 1875, from about 15,000 to 50,000, with two years of the period characterized by panic and general business prostration throughout the country. Such vitality was never before exhibited in the growth of any city, and it serves to demonstrate the fact that Toledo occupies a position in connection with the great arteries of trade and commerce which cannot fail to make her, eventually, the great commercial, manufacturing and business center of the continent. Situated at the farthest Western extremity of direct water communication with New England and Europe, possessing the best possible facilities for reaching all portions of the great West to receive its surplus products and to furnish its people with needed supplies, nothing, in the usual course of events, can possibly impede her rapid growth in population and business importance. This is not said in a boastful spirit, but because it is truth, verified by experience and the laws of trade. The present progress of our city, at a time when other cities are scarcely able to "hold their own," and the large investments made in city property by the most prudent and far-seeing capitalists from other points, evidence the fact that the superior advantages of Toledo are beginning to be understood and appreciated.

☞ After a long struggle, the Atlantic and Great Western Road has been transferred to the Erie Company. The latter, it is said, do not anticipate much gain of the Erie road. It is supposed that the Atlantic and Great Western will be thrown, during certain months of the year, on the hands of the Erie Company.

## MICHIGAN DRUGGISTS.

The druggists of Michigan met in State Convention at Detroit on Wednesday for the purpose of organizing a State Association. The organization was effected by the adoption of the following constitution, or declaration of the objects for which the Association was formed:

This association shall be called the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, and its aim shall be to unite all the pharmaceutists, druggists and others interested in the science of pharmacy of the State in the following objects:

1. To improve and regulate the drug market by preventing the importation of inferior, adulterated or deteriorated drugs, and by detecting and exposing home adulterations.

2. To encourage the proper relations between druggists, pharmaceutists, physicians and the people at large, which shall promote the public welfare and tend to mutual strength and advantage.

3. To improve the science and art of pharmacy by diffusing scientific knowledge among apothecaries and druggists, fostering pharmaceutical literature, developing talent, stimulating discovery and invention and encouraging home production and manufacture in the several departments of the drug business.

4. To regulate the system of apprenticeship and employment so as to prevent as far as practicable the evils flowing from defective training in the responsible duties of preparing, dispensing and selling medicines.

5. To suppress empiricism and to restrict the dispensing and also sale of medicines to regularly educated druggists and apothecaries.

6. To uphold standards of authority in education, theory and practice of pharmacy.

7. To create and maintain a standard of professional honesty equal to the amount of our professional knowledge, with a view to the highest good and greatest protection to the public.

Short addresses were made, but the most pointed remarks fell from the lips of Mr. SACKETT, of Monroe, who is very much opposed to the retailing of ardent spirits by druggists, for other than medical purposes. The following we clip from the *Tribune's* report of his remarks:

The druggists profess to stand between the physician and the patient, and the notorious fact that they are lowering themselves to the level of saloon-keepers is a disgrace to the profession. This retailing of ardent spirits tends to demoralize the men in the trade. When a man begins to mix, there is no telling where he will stop. A druggist begins to sell pure whisky at so much a glass, and soon finds that he can make it half water and get the same money, and so have a good thing. He gets into the habit of mixing, and the practice extends to the dispensing of legitimate articles of trade. The temperance people make thrusts at the druggists as well as the saloonists and with justice. This it was that cut him and must wound every honorable druggist. He thought they should put themselves on record against this thing, and the proposed act should cover this practice.

The objects set forth in the constitution are truly commendable, as everyone must admit, since it is a lamentable fact that it is quite difficult, at the present day, to procure pure drugs and medicines, while it is a notorious fact that the business of selling and compounding drugs and medicines is frequently engaged in by persons who have no knowledge of the character of the medicines used or the nature of the compounds formed. The result is frequent serious injury and occasional death from the medicines thus dealt out. The Michigan druggists have started out in the right direction. Every State should have such an organization, and the support of all needed legislation to insure the obtaining of the objects of the Association.

☞ The State Fair Grounds at Columbus must be favorably located. The *Journal* sent a reporter out to make a note of the progress of preparations, and the remarkable thing about it seems to be the fact that said reporter returned alive. The *Journal* says:

Our reporter comes back with a lame horse and a broken buggy; the horse and himself each minus a shoe lost in a mud hole about a mile out; and he has done nothing but stand on his head in one corner and swear, ever since he came back. He has mud enough on him to make a corner lot, and he uses the most frightful language about his eyes, his liver, lights and small intestines. He reports that two prominent real estate dealers have been lost beyond recovery at an impassable cross street, and the only memorials of the sad event are long poles stuck down at the spot, each with a cross board giving the name of the deceased. At the corner of Washington avenue and Long street he lost the tire of his wheels, and narrowly escaped committing infanticide by running over an old sow and her interesting family, surrounded by human infants, clothed principally in Nicaraguan costume—a mud plaster and a straw hat.

☞ The Dayton *Journal* thus speaks of the banting of the Constitutional Convention, which was about 200 days a bornin':

There does not seem to us to be enough in the new constitution to justify us in trying to excite our readers about it. It seems to us to be very stillborn.

☞ The Napoleon *Signal* would prefer HAAG for Congress to any of the Toledo Democrats yet named, and thinks he has more brains than any of them. We are sorry there are no grounds for argument in this case.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* holds that by adopting the license clause of the new Constitution, the Legislature will have authority to pass an option law, thus leaving each community at liberty to regulate the traffic in its own way.

☞ The new Constitution meets with a cool reception at the hands of the press of the State. Should this prove to be a correct reflection of public sentiment, a strong negative vote may be expected.

☞ Three deaths are reported to have occurred in the family of DAVID ILER, in Perry Township, Wood County, last week, from trichinae.

## OHIO NEWS.

There are 1,710 persons at the Soldiers' Home.

Greater interest is manifested in Decoration Day at Dayton than for two years past.

A grand pioneer meeting takes place at Wadsworth on Thursday of next week.

A live chicken having four legs is attracting considerable attention on Brown street, Akron.

George Gettings, of Athens, a despondent crusaded saloonist, committed suicide a few days since.

"Personal Liberty Clubs," or "Beer Clubs," are the fashion at Steubenville, to the horror of the Crusaders.

One week ago Mrs. C. Henkle, of Springfield, aged 83, fell and broke her hip, from the effects of which she died on the 20th.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—The Western *Republican* says that L. G. Ely, Auditor of Fulton county, Jacob Kelley, Auditor of Williams county, and the Auditor of the Canada Southern Railroad met at Fayette last week to appraise the value of the road for taxation. The road runs eight miles and a half through Fulton county and twenty-two in Williams. They appraised the main line from Montpelier to Fayette at $6,444 per mile; the center of the line of $1,333 per mile; the center of the line of $1,333 per mile; and the remainder at $1,000 per mile.

## DESPERATE ASSAULT.

### Officer Stroud Locked in a Den on St. Clair Street and Severely Beaten by some Well-Known Roughs—Arrest of the Parties.

Wednesday afternoon a row of some kind occurred in the notorious den of George Bolin, on St. Clair street. A warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the principal offender, which was placed in the hands of Officer STROUD with instructions to look out for Bolin, and use great caution in his arrest, for he is known to be a dangerous man and has an especial grudge against certain policemen, and it was feared that he would fatally injure some one of them.

About half past six Wednesday STROUD entered Bolins place alone for the purpose of making his arrest. No sooner had he made his intentions known than Bolin and two ruffians, Shephard and Miller, sprang upon him. The door was locked and the terrible encounter commenced. Bolin succeeded in wresting STROUD's police club from him, the other two men, after a hard struggle, threw him to the floor, and the three men commenced pounding and kicking him in an awful manner. In the midst of this, the door was broken open by the crowd that had gathered on the outside. Bolin and Shephard immediately sprang up and fled through the back door. Miller tried to escape but STROUD clung on to him with a grip of iron, and finally succeeded in landing him safely in the Station House. Officer STROUD was found to be severely wounded, several bad cuts being found on his head.

As soon as it was reported that Bolin had escaped, Captain PURDY brought in the policemen on the outside beats, and they were sent out in various directions to look out for the fugitive. As it was thought that they would probably leave the city by the Wabash Road, policemen were sent to watch the depot, while others scoured the streets which he had been known to frequent. At a little after eight word was sent to the Central Station that they had taken the Wabash train, and Captain PURDY immediately sent a dispatch to Napoleon ordering his arrest. But this information proved incorrect, for Bolin was seen in about half an hour after the dispatch was sent, just back of the Dwight House, in Dick Howe's place. Sargeant McCarty, and officers Nohl, Vetter, McPartland and Van Dusen immediately surrounded the house, and Nohl and McPartland went inside. McCarty, who was watching in the rear, soon saw a figure stealing along along in the dark, and he commanded it to halt, and as words had no effect, he tried what persuasive power there was in his pistol. Bolin, for it was no other, became persuaded to run faster when he heard the ball whistle near his head, and he started off at lightning speed, ran across Washington street towards his saloon and hid himself in his back yard. The yard was surrounded, and Officer NOHL spying his man, made for him, and after a desperate struggle, struck him with his club. This seemed to pacify the powerful man, and he was taken to the Station. NOHL then returned to the fray and soon found Williams, and with the assistance of VAN DUESEN, brought him safely home.

Mr. STROUD was taken home, and his wounds dressed by Dr. W. W. JONES. This morning he was lying in a very critical condition.

All who participated in the arrest of these scoundrels, deserve the highest praise for their bravery and coolness, and it is to be hoped that the thief infested den will be entirely cleared away, and not be allowed to disgrace the city.

## CAUGHT.

### Arrest of a Forger from Iowa in this City.

About a year ago a young man named J. P. Cutting left his home in Vermont and went to a town in Woodbury county, Iowa. As his father was very rich the young man soon entered the best society of the place, and was thought by all who knew him to be an upright and honest man. Several months ago he forged his father's name to the amount of several thousand dollars and received the money on the check. Emboldened by the successfulness of his first attempt he did it again and again. Finally he was suspected, and from strong evidence people were forced into the conviction that he was a rogue. Their suspicions were more strongly confirmed when one morning he was found to be missing. As soon as it was known that he had fled, a warrant for his arrest was sworn out, and armed with this and a requisition from the Governor of the State to the Governor of Michigan, the Sheriff of Woodbury county, J. A. MCDONALD, by name, started after his man. By some means he learned that Cutting had gone to Hudson, Michigan. He arrived there and learned that the forger was there, but some delay occurred in getting papers, and the fugitive fled. He was then traced to Toledo, and Thursday MCDONALD arrived here and presented himself at the Station House, and was assured by Captain PURDY that anything they could do would be done gladly, and Detective HANKS and Sheriff MCDONALD instituted a search, and this morning about half-past ten they found Cutting, and locked him up.

Mr. MCDONALD will start for Iowa this evening with his prisoner.

NARROW GUAGE RAILWAY.—The Vice President of the T. & M. N. G. Railway has made a report of the condition of the road to the stock subscribers, from which we take the following as published in the Maumee *Advertiser*:

"I take pleasure in notifying you that such is the progress of the work upon your road, that the Directors, at their last meeting, on the 19th inst., deemed it necessary to, and they did make an assessment of 20 per cent. upon your stock subscriptions, payable upon or before the first of June next, in addition to past assessments, making 50 per cent. in all.

The grading is completed from east side of City Park, Toledo, to Canal street, Maumee, excepting about sixty rods.

The ties are placed in line on the grade from City Park, Toledo, to east line of Marengo or Copeland track, ready for the iron.

Two flat cars, one iron and one hand car have been ordered, and we are notified will be delivered on the 23d inst., an 1,000 tons of the T rail are promised to be delivered to us at Toledo this month, and your officers relying upon your promptness, have promised cash payments on all this.

One thousand five hundred miles of narrow gauge Railroad has been built in the United States, and we intend this shall equal the best in construction and equipment."

TOLEDO & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.—The following is a list of the officers of the T. & S. W. Ry., elected at the annual meeting held at Van Wert on the 20th:

T. M. Cook, President.
F. J. Bonnewitz, Vice President.
D. W. H. Howard, Treasurer.
T. D. Clark, Secretary.
Executive Committee—T. M. Cook, C. H. Coy, Geo. Laskey, J. J. Vorhis, D. W. H. Howard and F. J. Bonnewitz.
Directors—J. J. Vorhis, C. H. Coy, D. W. H. Howard, T. M. Cook, Geo. Lasky, Geo. W. Reynolds, F. J. Bonnewitz, W. N. Longworth and M. Cronenger.

DOES IT PAY?—The Wyandotte *Courier* says: "It is rumored that the L. S. & M. S. Company is considering the propriety of running a line from Adrian direct to Trenton, and discontinuing the line from Adrian to Monroe. The latter branch does not pay. It is also said that preliminary surveys of the new line are in progress." In reply thereto, the Monroe *Commercial* says: "Please don't 'rumor' that way any more, Mr. *Courier*. There is a little clause in the charter of the L. S. & M. S. Road which makes it necessary to run trains over the Monroe & Adrian line. Besides, we presume it pays full as well as a line from Adrian to Trenton would do."

DECORATION DAY IN SYLVANIA.—The people of the village of Sylvania have determined in commemorating Decoration Day under the auspices of the G. A. R. Page Post No. 70. Ex-Lieut. Gov. LEE, and other prominent speakers will be present.

The procession will form at the M. E. Church at 12:30 and move thence to the cemetery. Parties intending contributions of flowers will present them at Post headquarters by 10 o'clock A. M.

The summer time-tables on the various railroads go into effect Monday.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Friday afternoon NEDDIE TRUAX, aged seven years, the only son of PERRY B. TRUAX, was playing ball with some companions on the vacant lot corner of Ash and Summit street. About half past four the ball was knocked across the street car track that is in front of the lot, and NEDDIE started after it just as a street car was approaching. The attention of the little fellow, and that of the driver on the car, was directed at the time to a policeman who was arresting a drunken man near by, and before the child was aware of the nearness of the car, the horse had struck him and knocked him down. Both wheels on one side of the car passed over him, completely crushing his body at the hips.

The driver picked him up immediately and carried him to the house, where he died at about half past eight. This terrible accident cast a gloom over the entire community, and the bereaved friends have universal sympathy.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The case of E. Y. Morton vs. the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Co., which was tried at Monroe last week, occupied the Court from Tuesday until Friday morning. The arguments were made on Thursday, by Messrs. Grosvenor and Phinney for the complainant, and Judge Warner Wing and Anderson Wing for the Railroad Company. The ticket on which Mr. Morton was ejected was a ticket from Monroe to Detroit and return, and it was claimed by the defense that the company had established a rule that passengers should not be permitted to "lay over" on this class of tickets. It was shown, however, that passengers had been permitted to so in exceptional cases, and that passengers may "lay over" on tickets from Toledo to Detroit (being *through* tickets) while on *way* tickets they may not. The verdict of the jury awards the complainant $1,020.50. Judge Wing has made a motion for a new trial, the argument being set down for July 6th.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

### Morenci, Mich.

RUN AWAY WITH ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

This being an extraordinarily dull week, owing to the "Crusade movement," an item *occasionally* might be deemed worthy of insertion in your columns. Last Sunday evening a Mr. Vail, Station Agent of the C. & C. S. R. R., at this place, hired a team from Mr. Austin, livery stable keeper; parties returning from Wauseon met him in company with a lady, the young wife of an aged farmer, (residing about a mile from Morenci) from whom he enquired the route to Wauseon. Nothing was thought about the matter until about two o'clock Monday afternoon, when his non appearance was noticed and the business men of this place made enquiries and found that he was "non est inventus," either at his office or at his hotel. Shortly afterwards the aged farmer came into town looking for his wife. Then the agent's landlord became interested and wanted the two month's board bill due him. The Superintendant of the C. C. & C. S. R. R. was telegraphed for and came here and found that the agent had $840 in his possession which he had not accounted for. Mr. Vail came from Texas to this State, and without letters of recommendation or anything else except that he joined the Crusade movement, got the confidence of the people and the position he held. He also had a Sunday school class who learned how profitable it was to be *virtuous*. The old farmer wants his wife while the C. & C. S. R. R. want their ducats—but the agent is an *old bird* and will bother them to catch him. W. W.

May 20, 1874.

### Williams County.

The Managers of the County Agricultural Society meet at the office of the Secretary on Saturday, May 23d.—D. B. Ainger, Esq., until recently publisher of the Napoleon *Signal*, has purchased the Bryan *Press*, and will take possession in June.—A severe frost was felt on Monday night last.—J. C. Jones is Chief Engineer of the Bryan fire department.—The wheat prospects in Williams county are slightly improved.—The fruit prospect was never better in Williams county than now. Even peaches bid fair for a good crop.—The citizens of Pulaski and vicinity will meet at the Reform Church in Pulaski village at 8 o'clock A. M., May 30th, and proceed to the due observance of Decoration Day.—Farmers' Club will meet at the residence of W. P. Case in Centre on Friday, May 29th.—Williams county has a live anti-secrecy society. Some people can't help being inquisitive, you know.

### Mansfield.

RETURN OF AN ABSCONDING TREASURER—HE "PUTS UP"—GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Rowland, our absconding Treasurer, returned Monday morning, and paid over $49,000 of the money he took off, and holds himself in readiness to put back $19,000 more in cash, and has made over all his known property to his sureties. At the valuation the whole covers all but $6,000, which his sureties will have to pay. The bonds issued to supply the money needed, $80,000, are redeemable at 30 days' notice, and will be taken up as fast as possible. It is reported he has been in Belgium, but it is doubtful. Few have seen him—less have talked with him. He seems very reticent—in fact, "bowed down and cowardly." He will probably seek a home in some other locality.

Court is about adjourning. There has been but little done in the term, and scarcely any criminal business.

Weather very pleasant and summer-like. Fruit and vegetables look well.

The Crusaders are giving way in their public demonstrations, but have turned their attention to watching those who go into the saloons to "smile," that they may "go for" them as witnesses. *Nous verrons.*

May 19, 1874.

### Edgerton.

EDITOR BLADE:—We have been having some fine showers during the past few days.

Quite a number of our citizens are attending Common Pleas Court in Bryan.

Mrs. Neidthardt, aged 89, was buried last Monday. Her funeral was attended by 74 of her grandchildren and 43 great grandchildren. C. P.

May 20th, 1874.

### Defiance County.

Last Saturday, the County Commissioners condemned the bridge across the canal at Defiance.—Track layers on the B., P. & C. Railroad will reach the Maumee River this week. Next week, White, Bird & Co. will commence on the stone work on the bridge over the Maumee.—The B. & O. Railroad opened their telegraph office at Defiance on last Wednesday. The office is now and will remain on the east side of the river until the depot is completed.—Trains will run regularly from Defiance on the Baltimore road in about three weeks.

### Sandusky County.

After next Monday hogs will not be allowed to roam the streets of Fremont.—The Agricultural Society have already commenced putting the Fair grounds in order. The ring has been scraped, and will be open for driving at any time during the week.—Building is progressing rapidly in Fremont, and many new houses are already completed. But there are not as many buildings going up as would have been had not the panic struck terror into business.—While coupling cars at Lima, on the 14th, W. T. Lyle, a baggage master on the St. Marys Division of the L. E. & L. Railway, had the misfortune to have his leg crushed badly.—Cattle are scarce in this vicinity, and of very poor quality, compared with what ought to be expected for the price. Some of the Fremont butchers talk of going to Chicago to purchase a car load.—George Lallelle, a French Canadian, who stupefied with liquor, lay down on the track of the F. F. W. & C. Railroad, near the town of Conway, on the night of the 12th, and fell asleep. The express train came thundering along soon after, and passing over his body, cut him in pieces and strewed his flesh and bones along the track. A drunken comrade named Sam Miller, lay asleep in a fence corner, at the time of the accident.—At the Wolf Creek Railroad crossing last week, two young men attempted to cross the track in a buggy in advance of a train which was approaching. They succeeded, but broke a thrill and hurt the horse so that he became unmanageable and ran away. One of the young men named Hale, in attempting to get out had a foot caught in one of the wheels, was dragged some distance and rendered insensible. The buggy was upset in a fence corner, when the horse broke loose and ran to Tiffin.

### Napoleon.

We clip the following interesting neighborhood items from the *Signal*: The Ohio Conference of the Evangelical Association, at its late session in Circleville, Ohio, returned Rev. Elisha A. Hoffman to this place. He will, therefore, spend a third year among us, which will, necessarily, be the last, as the rule of the Church limits the term of service on one charge to three years. A new charge was created by detaching from this charge the appointment on the south side of the river. This new charge is called Beaver Creek Circuit, and is served by two ministers, Revs. J. Sager and J. Shafer. The next Conference session will be held in Tiffin, O., in the third week in April, 1875.—On Saturday last Messrs. Nanna, Myerholtz and Beckman were arrested and brought before Mayor Sheldon, charged with selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law. Nanna plead guilty and was fined $5 and costs. Myerholtz and Beckman waived an examination and were bound over to the Probate Court. On Monday, C. F. Ainger was arrested for giving Roman Tyler, Esq., a drink of whisky, and fined $10 and costs. It appears in this case that the defendant kept a pint or two of rum in his cigar shop, for the purpose of flavoring tobacco, when Mr. Tyler came in and in some way procured a drink of it. This coming to the ears of the latter's friend, they had Mr. A. arrested, who put in a plea of guilty, and was fined accordingly. These arrests were all made under the State laws.—On Thursday afternoon last, as a Mr. Bulman, who was 78 years old, was returning home he met with a fatal accident when about four miles from this place, near Yarnell's Saw Mill. He was riding in the hind part of the wagon with his back against the end board, when it gave way, precipitating him to the ground and breaking his neck. His death was almost instantaneous.

### The German Constitutional Conventioners' Explanation.

We have spoken of the card published by the few German members of the Constitutional Convention in explanation of their course on the license question. The following is a full translation:

"Several of the German papers in the State, in discussing the license clause, have called attention to the fact that the undersigned German members of the Convention, voted against the license proposition as it was finally adopted by the Convention.

"In order to avoid that this our vote should be misconstrued, we find ourselves impelled to make to our fellow citizens the following declaration and explanation:

"We declare ourselves, under the circumstances of the case, in favor of the introduction of a just and reasonable license system, and voted against the adoption of the license proposition only because in its form and substance it did not come up to our wishes and views, but not from any principled reason.

"We advocated and demanded a popular vote simply upon the proposition whether in future the Legislature may grant license *or not*, in the conviction that upon this point every citizen could, without the advice of a lawyer, pass a competent judgment. By, however, adding further provisions to the affirmative license clause, that which is the most important thing in a so-called plebiscite was destroyed—namely, the simple perspicuity and positive intelligibility of the matter in question—and for this latter result we voted against the draft.

"We are of the opinion that the addition which provides that the Legislature shall not be *prevented* from enacting laws whereby the sale of spirituous drinks shall be restricted and compensation be allowed for injury resulting therefrom does not give the legislature any rights which it would not have had even without it; but just because this is the case and the added clause makes the matter no better and no worse, it was on the part of the majority unfair and unjust to complicate the draft and then to divide the friends of license and make them undecided.

"It must be clear to every thoughtful citizen that if the affirmative clause is adopted, it is left to the discretion of the Legislature to adopt a license law with such provisions as shall seem proper or not to do so.

"The main reason why the pro license proposition should be voted for is, first, that thereby the 'no license' will be kept out of the Constitution, and, secondly, because thereby the absurd theory of temperance fanatics, as though the traffic in spirituous drinks is wrong and immoral, *per se*, will be disavowed and put out of the way. The gain of the adoption of the pro-license clause, though more a moral than a material one, is yet of great importance. The adoption of the pro-license clause will be a verdict of the people against the ruling fanaticism on the liquor question, and a moral instruction for the future legislation of the State.

"If, therefore, we may give our fellow citizens any advice, it would be, under all circumstances, to support the pro-license clause, and then, if this should be adopted with the new Constitution, to look to it, in the future elections of members of the Legislature, that only judicious and sensible men are elected, to whom the carrying out of the popular verdict in its true spirit may be entrusted.

"JACOB MUELLER, Cuyahoga Co.
"JULIUS FREIBERG, Hamilton Co.
"J. JOHN RICKLEY, Lawrence Co.
"A. KRAEMER, Ottawa Co."

### American Cast-iron the Strongest in the World.

It has an advantage of 25 per cent. over German cast-iron in strength, and is nearly 16 per cent. stronger than English cast-iron. So the export of agricultural machinery to the European continent has become a prominent feature of American trade, and is susceptible of a still further development.

Boston has made a discovery—how to run two engines with the fuel of one. The boiler of the second engine is filled with a solution of bisulphate of carbon, which boils at 100 Fahrenheit, and at the temperature of exhausted steam gives a pressure of 65 pounds to the inch. The waste steam from the first boiler is run through the flues of the second, and the vapor runs the second engine even more powerful than steam does the first. The waste is condensed and pumped back into the boiler with but trifling loss; and the discovery, if it be all that is claimed for it, is destined to make a revolution in power-rooms where more than one engine is needed.

☞ O. B. CHAPMAN, editor of the Pomeroy *Telegraph*, and ex-member of the Legislature, must be a very reckless person, for he writes about the last General Assembly as follows:

Whatever faults the members of the present Legislature may have, drinking is not one of them. During the whole winter I have seen but three members on the floor whom I would even have suspected of being under the influence of strong drink.

### A Four Sided Concern.

From the Defiance Democrat.

The Toledo *Herald* is a four sided concern. The inside is edited by E. P. Brown, of Cincinnati, and the outside by Major General Dodd of Toledo. One half is printed by the Aikens' ready-print company, of Cincinnati, and the other half by the BLADE Printing and Publishing Company of Toledo. And one of its big backers is going to Congress!

The attention of female crusaders is called to the English invention of a grog train to run around dinner tables, the engine carrying hot water, and the carriages loaded with cigars and whiskey.

### The Battle of Chickamauga.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The old, and as we had supposed, exploded rebel assumption that the Confederate armies were outnumbered in all, or nearly all the battle-fields of the late war has been recently revived, and is now being discussed by a portion of the press. It appears that General Bragg, when interviewed by a St. Louis reporter, stated that the only reason why he did not pursue the Union army from Chickamauga was because the Confederate forces were outnumbered *"two to one."* The writer of this article, who knows General Bragg personally, had, until this statement appeared, believed him incapable of making an assertion so utterly at variance with the facts. If General Bragg made the statement attributed to him by the St. Louis reporter, which we are constrained to doubt, he certainly knew it to be untrue when he made it.

The relative strength of the forces engaged in that terrific battle were, in round numbers, about as follows:

The total force of General Rosecrans, of all arms, including his reserves, was 56,000.

The Confederate force, under command of General Bragg, was the rebel Army of the Tennessee, estimated at 43,000; Longstreet's command, from Lee's army, 22,000, and Georgia militia in reserve; in all 85,000.

The statement of the forces engaged as here given was obtained at the time, by the writer, who was in the action, from the very best sources of information—the estimates of officers of the Union army, as well as from Confederate prisoners, officers, and enlisted men, from deserters and intelligent citizens of the State of Georgia, who saw General Bragg's army before and after the battle.

It is wholly unnecessary to detract from the valor of the Union troops to make the heroism of the rebels apparent. That they fought nobly and well on every field is conceded by the whole people of the North—admitted universally by both the officers and men of the Federal army; and it is unmanly and unsoldierly for an officer of the rank of General Bragg to make a statement, the only possible effect of which can be to keep alive animosities, which are fast fading away.

The battle of Chickamauga, one of the most fierce and bloody of the war, stamped upon the history of the country indelibly the heroism of the men composing both armies. The memories of that battle are the glory of both armies; its consequences are alike the legacy of the men engaged on both sides.

We regret exceedingly to see the effort, at this late day, to revive by the publication of false statements of the relative strength of the contending armies the bitterness which pervaded the whole country while the war was going on. Such a course is unwise and unjustifiable, and can do no possible good to the "lost cause" or any of the survivors of its defeated armies.

The result of the terrible struggle at Chickamauga was a *drawn battle*, as long as the fighting continued, and it only terminated by the intervention of night. The Federal Army after dark, having inflicted terrible punishment upon its adversary, retired, slowly and stubbornly, leaving the field with the dead and wounded in possession of the rebels. This abandonment of the field by the Union forces, it must be conceded, gave to the Confederates the prestige of victory; but it was to them a dearly won and valueless triumph.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.


## TO PATRONS!

☞ All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper Boxes, or Stationers' Supplies, should be addressed to
BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY,
154 St. Clair Street.

☞ Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE, should be addressed to
LOCKE & JONES, Proprs
Or THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**

A LIGHT BAY PONEY, about six years old; hipped slightly in right hip; two white feet, one fore and one hind; shod all around. Any one returning or giving information of same will be liberally rewarded.
J. N. MILLER,
Corner Walbridge avenue and Broadway,
Toledo, Ohio.

New Photograph Gallery.
NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. MCKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

WAITE & WILLIAMS,
73 Madison Street, - - - TOLEDO, O.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
For Wrought Iron Pipe, Boiler Tubes, H. B. Smith & Co.'s Patent Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, Knowles' Steam Pumps and Halliday's Patent Wind-Mills.
Dealers in
Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers' Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

WANTED—By the New England Copying Company, 500 agents to canvass every town and county in the United States. We pay a good commission; a small capital only is required to start. For full particulars address LEWIS & MORGAN, Managers, No. 31 Summit street, Toledo, O.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has this day been appointed and qualified as administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of Elizabeth Trapp, late of Lucas county, Ohio deceased. JOHN HEFFELBOWER.
Dated at Toledo, this 8th day of May, 1874.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

BROOKS & LEWIS,
110, 112 & 114 Superior St.,
(MARKET SPACE.)
Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for
Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.
☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Sisal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

Important to Builders and Lumbermen

WALNUT, Butternut, Cherry, Ash, Whitewood, Oak, Sycamore, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand ready for immediate use, dried by Beach's High Pressure Steam Process.
All grades and thickness of Walnut, Newells Bannisters, Flooring, Pannels, Wainscoting Coffin Setts, one inch to twelve inch plank. Ash and Oak Flooring and Door Sills, and Red Oak Finishing Lumber.
We are Agents for The United States Lumber Seasoning Company, using Beach's High Pressure Steam Seasoning Process.
☞ Lumbermen and Manufacturers will do well to examine this process, as it is superior to all others in drying wood thoroughly, requiring less expense and time than by any other method.
A. ANDREWS, JR., & CO.,
No. 12 Ottawa St., Toledo

161 & 163 Water St., Toledo, O. | 202 & 204 S. Meridian St, Indianapolis, Ind.
BOND & ALLERDICE,
DEALERS IN
Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,
—AND—
Plastering Hair.
Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at Highest Market Prices.

TO HORSEMEN!
THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.
THE SPLENDID STALLION
Mansfield Golddust
Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at
OAK GROVE FARM,
(NEAR TOLEDO,)
In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio,
At $15 to Insure.
For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDICREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Mortan's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte, he by Bulrush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zilcadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness in 2:21, Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:37; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first-class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

☞ Mares will be kept and well-cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

H. M. LOCKE,
Post Office Address TOLEDO OHIO

NOTICE OF BRIDGE LETTING

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, June 19th, 1874, at which time said bids will be opened, for furnishing materials and constructing a Howe

# Farm Garden and House.

### Culture of the Peanut.

Sometime ago a leading citizen of this State who is well posted in such matters, suggested that in his opinion it was practicable to cultivate the peanut in New England. A few instances, also, came to our notice where it was cultivated merely as a curiosity, and with a result that surpassed expectations. We do not pretend to know much about this crop, though we have seen many acres where it was cultivated, but we know that in North Carolina and Eastern Virginia, it has proved to be immensely profitable, the demand in the market being practically unlimited.

If any one is curious to try his hand at it in a small way for experiment, we would refer to a practical article upon it in the *Rural Messenger*, which says: "The cultivation of the crop is essentially the same as that of Indian corn, except that it must be more thorough and complete. Grass and weeds must be kept down. Especially must the vines be kept clear, or the crop will be shortened. For this reason, frequent and careful hoeing during June and July is indispensible. Great care must be taken both in the use of the plough and the hoe, not to tear or bruise the vines. As soon as the plant is well up, the crop should be well worked over with the hoe. As the plant is then small, this working is usually effected with more expedition than any subsequent working, for the reason that there is less necessity for hand picking the grass; but as the vines increase in size, the tufts of grass coming up near the vine must be removed by hand, which makes the operation of hoeing more tedious and laborious. No hand, however, not willing to bend his back to hand pick the grass should be employed, as he will be likely to injure the plant with the hoe more than his work will be worth. As urgently as we have insisted on care while hoeing the crop, we must insist with still greater emphasis on care during the last weeding, about the middle of July. Every pod that was injured now is permanently injured. If possible every trace of grass should be removed from about the vines, and if the planter can have the benefit of a week of hot sun at this weeding, so that the grass that is chopped shall be permanently killed, it will be an immense advantage to the crop."

So much for the methods of cultivation, from which it appears that the crop will not stand any neglect or compete with weeds. It is about as exacting as the strawberry, or even more so, for that will do something even among grass and weeds. As to the profits of peanut culture, the *Messenger* says:

"The yield of this interesting and attractive crop ranges all the way from twenty-five or thirty bushels, to one hundred, or one hundred and twenty-five to the acre. The yield of course depends upon the contingencies of good soil, favorable seasons, skill in cultivation, and care in harvesting. Doubtless many instances occur where the yield does not exceed twenty-five bushels to the acre; while instances of a yield of one hundred bushels and over are not rare. The standard now is, to raise the largest quantity of first class nuts with the least quantity of inferior pods possible to the acre. The relative profit, compared with other staple crops is, in every case, largely in favor of the peanut, where anything approximating two dollars per bushel is realized. Consequently this crop has been found a profitable one, and is largely cultivated in favorable sections throughout the South. The peanuts of Eastern Virginia, however, have acquired a high reputation in the market, and we hope our planters will see to it that the good name is maintained.

Taking the average yield of cotton to be a half bale, or 225 pounds to the acre, worth, say an average of 15 cents per pound, equal to $33.75; an average crop of tobacco, 600 pounds, worth on an average $10 per hundred, equal to $60; an average crop of corn, 5 barrels per acre, worth $5, amounting to $25; an average crop of peanuts to be 50 bushels to the acre, worth about $2 per bushel, equal to $100—and it will readily be seen that this crop is far more profitable than any of the rest. As to the trouble and expense of cultivation, heavy as these items are for the peanut, not even the advocates of cotton and tobacco will claim a less onerous task. It pays better on land adapted to its growth than any crop with which we are acquainted."

Now as to the soil, it appears to be like a light loam, inclining to sand, but of a somewhat calcareous nature; a soil that can be kept mellow and friable. Deep and thorough cultivation and mellow soil are good things for most crops. —*Mass. Ploughman.*

### Quietness in Milking.

The cow is naturally sluggish in her movements, and should not be hurried out of her natural gait. She should never be driven to the place of milking faster than a walk, and if she has far to go, the walk should be a slow one. Hurrying a cow when she is full, and the weather warm, hastens the circulation of the blood, and heats both her blood and her milk. A very little heating of the blood perceptibly affects the milk. It increases its odor as well, raises its temperature, and modifies the butter or cheese made from it. On this account driving cows with a dog is not recommended. We have seen the milk of a daily sumbering 30 cows, perceptibly affected by the milk of a single cow driven in haste by a dog. She happened to be out at night and was accidentally left in the lot a hundred and fifty rods distant, when the herd was driven to the barn. Against our protest a dog was sent after her and she came running to the barn, panting and frightened. In ten or fifteen minutes afterward she gave about six quarts of milk instead of ten, hot and odoriferous. It was mixed with the rest of the milk and, as was then customary, left through the night without any other cooling than it got by stirring. The extra oder of the feverish milk, acting as a ferment in the slowly cooling mass, made its impress upon the milk and curd of the next day. The milk of this cow was not regular till after several milkings. This was an extreme case. Less heating and worrying produce less effect, but never fail to do injury.

Unless the number of cows is very small, and they are all very quiet and peaceable, they had better be fastened in a milking barn or shaded stalls, rather than to be milked in an open yard. A large herd requires a yard so large as to give too much chance for dodging, running, hooking and disturbing each other. It soon becomes trod up and filthy, especially in moist weather. The practice of milking in open yards is rapidly going out of use, especially in large dairies.

All harsh and violent treatment should be entirely avoided. Pain and fear, worrying and solicitude, are clearly detrimental to milk secretion, and never fail to make a cow hold back part of her mess, if they occur at the time of milking. Kind and gentle treatment and quietude promote secretion, and are absolutely essential to drawing all the milk. —*Canada Farmer.*

### Cob Meal for Swine.

A farmer in Pa., says that he fed five hogs 279 pounds of cob and corn meal made into mush by boiling, and he got 87 pounds of live weight. A month after, they consumed 375½ pounds meal and gained seventy-five pounds in weight. Here is a case where it looks as though it paid to raise pork. In the first instance, he fed a fraction over four bushels of corn, reckoning seventy pounds to the bushel. For this, he got in live pork, for each bushel fed, twenty-one and three-fourths pounds. In the second instance, he fed five and one-half bushels and got seventy-five pounds live pork, or fourteen pounds for each bushel of corn, a wide difference from the first experiment. In the last experiment, the result is very similar to one of Lewis's trials. The ground cob no doubt aided very much in the digestion of the meal. Mr. Lewis, after feeding his pigs of clear corn meal much as they would eat, for nearly eight weeks, found swellings in the sides and neck, indicating a lack of something in the diet. Wishing still to continue the experiment with the clear meal, he concluded to try a medicine. He took two pounds of finely sifted coal ashes, four pounds of common salt and one pound of superphosphate of lime, mixed them together and placed the mixture in a pan convenient for the pigs to get. They soon ate the mixture, and with evident relish. The bunches on the neck disappeared, and their breathing improved, which had also been affected.

In looking these experiments all over carefully, it will appear that mixed feed is best to feed pigs. Either feed cob and corn meal, or corn meal and shorts, at the rate of one bushel shorts to three of meal.—*Ex.*

### Early Chickens.

It has often been repeated in various books on poultry, that a pullet, in whatever circumstances, *must* begin to lay at a given age; but this we have found by special and systematic experiments is by no means the case, a difference of months being caused by the time of hatching. If the age of five months finds a pullet belonging to one of the more prolific breeds in the midst of warm weather—say August—eggs may be expected at that time; indeed great care is needed if it is desired to *prevent* laying at such seasons. But birds hatched in May will complete their sixth month in October, and in very few cases eggs may be procured before Christmas, if even then, unless the feeding be unusually good. Still later hatched—let us suppose late in May or early in June—it will be as late as next spring before most of the pullets are producing eggs, and ere this occurs many of them will be at least nine months old. The effect of mismanagement in the date of hatching upon the profit and loss account is hence readily seen. Supposing that a fair average time for a pullet to commence laying is at the age of six months, and that the cost of her food be (as in the larger breeds it is) about three-half pence per week, a late May pullet must be three months longer at an *additional* outlay of one shilling and six-pence before she yields any return. No fowl (we speak now of more ordinary or market stock, not of fancy values) can be expected to recover such a cost; and it is in this way that about half the failures in poultry keeping are caused. Ordinary fowls become broody in May oftener than in any other month, and the bright warm days tempt the proprietor to choose that time for hatching the chickens. The latter do well indeed—they enjoy themselves and thrive and grow, but they will not *pay*, whereas chickens hatched from the middle to the end of March, or early in April, will require more attention certainly, and call for much self-denial occasionally in the shape of braving bad weather to see that they are duly cared for; but will often, if in reach of a town market, repay the whole of their cost, even before New Year.

Nearly all fowls, however mismanaged and if not too old, will, so long as they are in tolerable health, lay freely in summer, but eggs are then cheap, and it is the winter that chiefly decides which side of the balance sheet shall preponderate. Eggs in winter mean profit, the want of them as clearly means loss. Pullets hatched early will moult early also, not only getting better and quicker through the process, and having warm weather for it, but getting ready to commence laying in good time again. To say as some do, that no *hens* of any breed will lay in winter is a mistake, we have often had Brahma hens recommence laying in November.—*Wright's New Illustrated Book of Poultry.*

### Cooling Milk.

On the subject of cooling milk, Mr. Arnold said, before the American Dairymen's Convention, that the circumstances in cooling milk for butter and cheese are different. The odor in milk is condensible in a liquid form. By driving off the vapor with heat it can be condensed again into a volatile oil, with a slight color. At sixty degrees it becomes solid. If we take milk from the cow and cool it to 55 degrees, we leave the oil in the milk to do its mischief. It is necessary, therefore, to allow the milk to be above 60 for some time, to allow the odor to escape. He had known cases where milk was cooled in twelve hours time, so that it would keep sixty hours. Again, cream will rise more rapidly when the milk is kept warm. If you cool the milk down to 55 degrees there are some portions of the cream that do not rise. Another advantage is that fats expand more by heat than does water. Hence they will be kept down when cool by the friction of the thick portions of the milk. If a system could be invented to raise the temperature of the milk to 130 degrees and then cool, the oder would nearly all escape and the cream nearly all rise.

The speaker gave a very interesting experiment that he made to test this point. Three pans of milk were used. One was placed upon the snow, the other kept in the milkroom, and the third heated. The last pan showed a complete rise of the cream and escape of the animal odor. The other two showed the presence of animal odor and a retarding in the rise of the cream. The pan placed upon the snow showed very little cream and a strong animal odor. Other odors in the milk it was claimed may be driven off by heating.

### Crystalization of Honey.

Here is a fact for some of our lady house-keepers. One of the difficulties in regard to the purchase of liquid or syrup honey in quantity is that it soon candies or crystalizes. This difficulty can be obviated by keeping it in the dark, the change being due to photographic action. The same agent that alters the molecular arrangement of iodide of silver on the excited collodion plate causes the syrup honey to assume a crystalic form. It is to this action of light that scientists attribute the working of bees by night, and why they are so careful to obscure the glass windows that are sometimes placed in their hives. Is this instinct or reason?

### How to Catch Mice.

A correspondent in the *Journal of Pharmacy* says: Having noticed mice in our seed barrels, I bethought me now I might trap the little intruders. I thought of saturating a piece of cotton with chloroform and throwing it in, then closing the lid. On raising it again in a few minutes, I would find that life had almost or quite departed. Having, on one occasion, left the piece of cotton in the barrel, on again returning I found three mice with their heads in close contact with it, and dead. In the evening I saturated another piece and placed it in the barrel, and, on opening it the next morning, to my surprise I found nine dead mice.

"If I save ten cents a day from my drinks," ruminated old Reinose, "it will be $36.50 a year, and in fifty years it will be $1,725, and then I can marry Mary. Dear Mary."

## PECULIAR PEOPLE.

### The Followers of Ann Lee—Their Religious Beliefs and Mode of Living—They "Neither Marry nor are Given in Marriage."

(From our New England Correspondent.)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 12, '74.

The traveler up or down the Connecticut River cannot fail to notice, either in the cars or at the stations, men and women who dress in the peculiar style of the Quakers of one hundred years ago, but yet do not have the appearance, in face or manner, of the Quakers of to day. The latter always have a pleasant, fatherly or motherly look upon their faces, that is unmistakable, while the people we are describing are somewhat stern in appearance, and do not appear so worldly even as the unworldly Quaker. And indeed there is no bond of union between the two peoples, or at best but a very slight one. An inquiry to my neighbor as to what these people are is answered:

THE SHAKERS.

He seems acquainted with their beliefs and some of their habits, and what he tells me only sharpens my appetite for more. I determine to visit their settlement and see them at home.

The nearest body of them is at Enfield, Conn., about nine miles from here; and no sooner thought of than I was driving towards them. Finger posts on the way kept pointing "To the Shakers," so I was not troubled to get there, and I had had it described to me so accurately that I was at no loss to know it. There were the broad, smooth fields, the stone fences, the buildings gathered in clusters, and the very roads neat and clean. Driving to what seemed the main buildings, I found two Shakers at the door of a building over which "Trustee's Office" was placed. They were dressed in brown pants, drab coat and vest, and drab, "broad-brimmed" hats. Their hair was cut short in front and at the sides, but was rather long behind. Their faces were closely shaven except a small tuft of whiskers at the ears.

After a "good day," I asked them if they allowed visitors about the place.

"Yea," was the answer, "but there isn't much to see."

I said, "probably not to them, but to a stranger it was all new and strange."

"Oh, yea."

One of the men walked off towards another building, while the other directed me to follow him into the office. He walked very slowly, and explained it by saying he had been sick during the last seven months and was only just getting out. He was a man of seventy or thereabouts, had a very pleasant voice and manner, and looked like a man that you could place trust and confidence in. The office was a very plain room. There was a desk and table in it, some pictures of fruit on the walls and quite a number of newspapers lying about. He pointed to a chair and left me for a moment, then asked me to go with him into another room. Here was a shakeress—a woman of middle age, with a bright face, clear voice and very intelligent. She was addressed as "Sister Maria," while she in turn, called my guide "Brother Isaiah." He said he was not able to go around with me, but Sister Marie would show me some of the buildings. In order to draw him out, I informed him I intended to furnish a description of my visit to the BLADE, unless he had objections to it, and I would be obliged to him for a few points in their history, creed, etc.

At this he took a seat, saying he was willing to answer any questions I chose to ask.

You have a beautiful place, and I judge your people must have been here a long time.

"Yea, our society is nearly one hundred years old. The founders of it came to this country in 1774."

Who was the founder.

"Ann Lee, of Manchester, England. Mother Ann, we call her. She promulgated her doctrine in her own country and was persecuted and imprisoned because of it. She was warned by God to come to this country, which she did, in 1774, accompanied by eight followers. They settled in the State of New York, at what is now Waterville, near Albany, where the oldest society now exists."

Then there are other societies of Shakers?

"Oh, yea; there are eighteen in all. Four in Ohio, two in Kentucky, three in New York, four in Massachusetts, two in New Hampshire, two in Maine, and this one in Connecticut."

Is each society independent of the others?

"Each society manages its temporal affairs independent of the others, but in spiritual matters we are all one."

WHAT THEY DO.

I suppose everyone who is able works at something?

"Yea, we are a busy people."

What do you engage in, mostly?

"Farming almost all together. We used to grow garden-seeds very largely, but have given that up."

How many acres have you here?

"About three thousand; much of it is under cultivation and a good part is in timber."

I noticed a great many fruit trees?

"Yea, we raise considerable fruit. Last year our one family had 3,000 bushels of apples."

Your one family; are you more than one?

"Yea, we are divided into four families. You can see the others from the window. There is the North family, South, East, and we are the Centre-family. Each family manages certain portions of this land."

"How many do you number in the four families?"

"About 160."

"Do you do much with stock?"

"Not now. We have about 30 horses and 200 head of cattle."

"Do the other families raise much fruit?"

"Yea; two years ago we ground in our cider mill, 15,000 bushels of apples. It don't do to talk of cider in these temperance days, 'but people must have vinegar you know,' he said this with a twinkle in his eyes.

"You raise a large quantity of hay?"

"Yea, we sell a hundred tons in Springfield some winters, and generally get an average of $40 per ton. Our land is in such a condition that we can get four tons to the acre in the fall and spring mowings."

"What is your Government?"

"We are

A THEOCRACY

we are governed by God."

In what shape are you governed here?

"The eighteen societies are governed by one head. The highest authority is the Order of Ministry, which is composed of four members—two male and two female. They reside at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., which is the largest society. They have authority over all the societies. Under them, is what might be called the Order of Bishoprics, which is composed as the other. The eighteen societies are divided into Bishoprics—our society and two in Massachusetts compose one.—Then each society has appointed over it four Elders—two male and two female—and these elders appoint a Trustee over each family of the society. The property is all held by this trustee and his successors."

But how do you make out you are a Theocracy?

"We believe God revealed himself to Ann Lee and continues to reveal himself to us."

Your believe in communication by spirits then?

"Yea, we believe in spirit communications from the other world to this. We hold any and all spirits exist after the death of the body."

"Are your views the same as the people's called Spiritualists?"

"We think the Spiritualists have received a little light, but it is without order or sense. They don't know what to do with it now they have it."

"You believe in Jesus?"

"Yea, we believe there was a good man named Jesus, and in his divinity, but we do not believe in the atonement. We believe his first appearance upon earth was to show men how they should live—to point out a path for them wherein they might work out their own salvation."

"You believe each man must work out his own salvation?"

"Yea, certainly. If by Christ's dying all were saved, it would look inconsistent to make one child suffer for all the family."

"You said, 'Christ's first appearance;' do you think he has appeared again?"

"Yea, we claim he made his second appearance in Ann Lee."

"If you believe in spirits, what is your theory of the life after this?"

"We believe there will be a constant progression. There may be one world after this, or there may be eighty; we believe the spirit constantly progresses to a higher one. Men who do wrong must suffer, but eventually they too will 'go up higher.'"

MARRIAGE IS THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.

You do not believe in marriage?

"We do not. We say that is living the life of Adam, while they who lead virgin lives follow after Christ. We do not condemn people who live in the married state; that was a life pointed out by God to Adam and as such we cannot condemn it; but Christ pointed out a higher life and we follow after him. The Christian when he becomes wedded to Christ is waned from all partial, sensual and lower loves. Jesus expects men to forsake fathers and mothers, wives and children, houses and lands for Him."

But if there were no marriages, mankind would run out?

"Nay, it is the spirit and practice of the world to propogate its species; but the spirit and work of Christ is to SAVE those that are propogated."

Aside from the Elders, etc., are you all on equal terms?

"Yea, we are a community of mutual interest. Our property is held in trust for all. We have one common table and one common life. When we vote fellowship we vote all that goes with it. A man who is not fit to be treated as an equal is not fit to become one of us."

Do you vote on State affairs?

"Nay, politics have no entrance here. We do not vote, nor are we compelled to do military duty. We pay taxes and conform ourselves to the laws of the land."

What do you require of one who desires to join you?

"We ask nothing for admittance; on the contrary, if a brother or a sister join us and have money we take it, give them a receipt, and agree to pay it back should they at any time desire to leave us. We take no one who is under any obligations to the civil or criminal laws. He must pay his debts, if he owe any, and he must make restitution if he has committed crime."

Supposing him to be married?

"Then he must be divorced from his wife. We tell him to settle satisfactorily with his wife and children. If she will not agree to any settlement we admit him, but consider him 'unsettled' until his family matters are disposed of."

You do not admit people at once?

"Nay, we put them on a probation of from one to five years, before accepting them as covenant members."

While this questioning was going on, sister Maria continued sewing on her dull brown, poplin skirt, and two other sisters came in—both of them well on in years. The eldest at once took out her knitting needles and worked away at a pair of blue woolen stockings, while the other—a tall, thin sister, but withal an intelligent and pleasant faced one, called sister Sophia—busied her thin fingers with carpet-rags. Sister Sophia kept an attentive ear upon the talk and once in a while added a word. Towards the last she brought me a tract, being a correspondence between a Shakeress and a worldly sister, and also gave me three copies of their paper, the *Shaker and Shakeress Monthly.*

The women wore dresses of dark woolen—not black—a long, straight gingham apron, a three-cornered, light gingham handkerchief over their shoulders, and plain white muslin caps on their heads. The fronts of the dresses were cut away a little and a white linen handkerchief worn there and high on the neck. They all had low shoes and blue woolen stockings.

The room we sat in contained a small heating stove, a plain table and bureau and several chairs. The floor was covered partly with oil cloth and partly with a dark brown carpet.

The papers given me by the Shakers are quite a curiosity in their way. Half the matter is devoted to the iron, the balance is edited by and devoted to the sisters. Each article is signed with the with the author's name and residence. Of all of them it must be said the language used is clear, pure and forcible. Even the "poetry" on the last page is better than the average. One writer says: "The followers of Adam 'marry and are given in marriage,' ('Marriage is honorable in all' *natural* people); but the followers of Christ make themselves virgins and 'eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven's sake.'"

A sister writes: "The years of my pilgrimage are fourscore, fifty-six of which have been spent with Believers or Shakers. My feelings go out in love to, and prayer for, all honest truth seekers, that they may be led, as I was, to renounce the inferior pleasures of time and sense, and learn to live to God and die to sin."

Another sister poetizes thusly:

"I love my Shaker Brethren dear, my angel sisters too;
My Shaker home with all its joys is charming to my view;
Then let me live the higher life, and bear the noble name:
Make it my chief concern to be right worthy of the same."

In another paper the editorial is upon "Ann and Emanuel." I quote: "Ann Lee and Emanuel Swedenborg inaugurated eras too marked to be missed. Swedenborg personified the Angel of Spiritualism; Ann, the reaping or Harvesting Angel—the female Messiah."

A male contributor writes: "Jesus called men from their nets—some were married, some not; he dissolved the marital relations of the disciples, and united them in the superior relations of unlusting brethren and sisters."

In still another paper, in an article upon the women's temperance movement, the editor says: "When the praying women part from the lusts of their *generative* nature, they will be weighty in word and mighty in work, against the minor evils of humanity."

In another place he says: "The social evil is far removed from our borders.—Neither the poor, the naked, nor the hungry are to be seen among us. Peace and innocence abound."

After the talk with Brother Isaiah, and a minute's chat with the sisters, Sister Maria said she would show me through the buildings, as the brother was so weak.

HOW THEY LIVE.

She led me through a hall that was as neat as if it had been waxed, to a room where are exhibited the notions they manufacture, and sell to the visitors if they want them. There were fans of every kind and color; needle baskets, emery bags, table mats, and blackberry and currant wine. I was glad to see the wine, for I wanted to buy something, and I can manage wine much better than I can feather fans.

Back through the halls and out into the yard. The buildings are built around a rectangular enclosure, and are arranged with a view to convenience. We went to the laundry, the kitchen, dairy, schoolhouse and church. It is not necessary to speak continually of the neatness of everything. I never saw anything more so. The yard was a beautiful lawn with white stone walks leading from door to door. The dairy was as sweet as a breath of June air: the cheese looked temptingly delicious, and tasted even better. The kitchen floor was very white, and tins and stoves shone so that I could hardly realize they were for anything but show. The church floor was as the kitchen floor only more so. I was surprised to see no seats in it, except a few at one side of the room. The Shakers do not sit down during worship. At each end of the room was a stairway leading from the room overhead. The people prepare themselves in this upper room and then descend by the stairs for worship—the men coming down at one end and the women at the other. They strike up one of their hymns and trot at a very slow pace and shake their hands up and down, keeping time to the music. After singing they separate, men going to one end, women to the other, and then one of the elders preaches. After him any brother or sister can "bear testimony." The seats mentioned are for visitors, but ladies and gentlemen must each go to their respective parts.

The barn and out-houses are all perfect in their way. All the latest improvements are to be found there. They fatten hogs for sale, but do not eat or use pork. Each man has his own work to do; but his tastes are consulted as well as the general good. Among the sisters it is different. Sister Maria told me a certain number of the sisters work in the kitchen four weeks, then go to something else, while another company takes their place. In this way all the sisters are in turn kitchen-girls, cooks, chamber-maids, etc.

The little shakers and shakeresses were running about the doors, all of them dressed exactly as the adults are, but look healthy and fresh as young people could.

We passed a garden where they had 1,200 young pear trees, and grape arbors covering a great deal of ground.

Shakerism is a queer plant nestling down here at the foot of the mountains, but it grows, and lives, and gives rest to these one hundred and sixty souls. Is it right? That isn't for me to say. I have described it as I found it. I was treated with a kindness and courtesy that is rare among the world's people, and for that I thank them. For whatever good they do in the world, I rejoice; and if they are mistaken in laying too much stress upon what we consider unimportant points, it is a mistake which does not interfere with our progress or happiness and is of consequence only to themselves.

W. H. M.

### OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Mark Twain believes in the woman movement, if it is confined to the washtub.

Seek not your sweetheart at a large and fashionable party; how are to you find a diamond in a field covered with sparkling dew-drops?

Bobbs complains that his wife is an inflationist. She blows him up every day, and makes him circulate until he actually feels that he is beyond redemption.

A Duluth couple were married the other day on the ice, and it would have been highly romantic, if the bride hadn't fallen down and displaced her auburn tresses, and kicked the minister's feet out from under him.

A slab above a grave yard in Arkansas bears the following legend, evidently the tribute of a devoted but discriminating husband:

"She washed the children
Fed the fowls,
And made her home
Resound with howls."

While a couple of women were discussing the other day, the merits of a certain physician, one of them asked the other what kind of a doctor he was, "Pure, I dunno," was the reply, "but I think it's an alpaca doctor they call him."

A lady school teacher, not a thousand miles away, having an inordinate dread of the small-pox, sent home a little girl because she said her mother was sick and had marks on her face. The next day the girl presented herself at the school house, and said to the teacher: "Miss ——, we've got a little baby at our house; but mother told me to tell you that it isn't catching." The scholar was allowed to take her seat.

A WOMAN.

O, dwarfed and wronged, and stained with ill,
Behold! thou art a woman still!
And, by that sacred name and dear,
I bid thy better self appear.

Still, through thy foul disguise, I see
The rudimental purity,
That spite of change, and loss, make good
The birthright-claim of womanhood;
An inward soothing, deep, intense;
A shame that is half innocence.

Cast off the grave-clothes of thy sin!
Rise from thy dust thou lost one,
As Mary rose, at Jesus' word,
Redeemed and white before the Lord!
Reclaim thy lost soul! in his name,
Rise up and break thy bonds of shame!

Art weak? He's strong. Art fearful? Hear
The world's O'ercomer: "Be of cheer!"
What shall judge when He approves?
Who dare to scorn the thing He loves?

—*Whittier's Lifted Veil.*

### A Dead Horse Driven Nine Miles.

Bill Whaley, who recently died in the Fayette county, Pa., poor house, formerly drove a stage coach between Uniontown and Morgantown, in that State. He wouldn't own a horse that had more than enough skin to cover his bones, and through which the moral law could not be read. His animals were queer geometrical puzzles—combinations of angles, right, obtuse, and acute. One day he came driving into Uniontown at full speed, and just as he drew up in front of the hotel one of his horses dropped dead.

"That was a very sudden death," remarked a bystander.

"Sudden!" replied Captain Bill. "That horse died in Smithland, nine miles from here; but I never let him drop until I got him in town."

### Primitive Cremation.

[Port Townsend (W. T.) Argus.]

The novel scene of burning the dead was witnessed on Point Hudson, near this city, last Sunday. Some Hydah Indians, who were encamped there lost one of their number by death, and in accordance with their peculiar custom, when any of the tribe die away from home, they prepared a funeral pyre and performed their rites. One aged klootchman stood near the fire with a bottle of liquid, supposed to be whiskey, from which she filled a glass now and then, and threw the contents on to the blaze; after which she would give utterance to the dismal, wailing notes of the Hydah death song. This ceremony of burning their dead when travelling around is to keep the bodies from falling into the hands of other tribes.

That was a good though rather a severe pun which was made by a student in one of our theological seminaries (and he was not one of the brightest of the class either,) "Why is Professor ——— the greatest revivalist of the age?" and on his giving it up, said, "Because at the close of every sermon there is a great awakening."

## LITERARY GOSSIP.

Professor Lepsius has been appointed principal librarian of the Royal Library at Berlin.

Bret Harte disowns the verses "Binley and 46" recently published as his in *Frank Leslie's.*

A theological class for ladies is about to be inaugurated at Edinburgh by Professor Macgregor, of the Free Church college.

George Eliot's new volume of poetry, about to be issued, will include the poems contributed to English magazines, and a poem contributed only to an American serial, together with more recent poetical works, which will now for the first time see the light.

Charles Reade, the novelist with a purpose, is reported to be engaged on a story of which the sinking of an unseaworthy but insured vessel and other incidents of maratime life and disaster will be the main features. Mr. Plimsoll, M. P., it is said, has furnished the data to Mr. Reade.

The pair of Shakspeare's gloves which were presented to Garrick in 1764 were bequeathed by Mrs. Garrick to Mrs. Siddons, who left them to her daughter, by whom they were given to Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble. Mrs. Kemble has now presented these gloves to Mr. Horace H. Furness, of Philadelphia, the editor of the new Variorum edition of Shakspeare.

A new work on the United States is announced in Paris from the pen of Major Poussin, the veteran engineer and author, who spent more than twenty years in this country, and has published several previous works on American railways and American politics. M. Poussin's new work is entitled "Les Etats Unis d'Amerique," and will discuss our manner, habits, political customs, military power, and general plan of defence; and give a sketch of our actual prosperity and of our future.

Washington Irving, of all men, dead or alive, has been the occasion of a frightful riot in Bombay. His "Life of Mohammed" has lately been translated under Parsee auspices into Oriental dialects, and some portions of it aroused the more fanatical sects of the Mohammedans to great rage. The translator withdrew the edition, but this did not appease the Mussulmans, who suddenly attacked the Parsees in the streets of Bombay and in their houses.

On several occasions, as is well known, Dickens and Wilkie Collins wrote a short story together. "On one of these occasions," said Mr. Collins, recently, "we agreed to exchange styles, so as to puzzle the critics; Mr. Dickens was to adapt my style, and I was to imitate his. The plan succeeded perfectly, and it was amusing to see the reviewers point out a passage of mine as an example of Dickens' peculiar vein, and in the next sentence comment on a paragraph of Dickens' as a sample of Wilkie Collins' sensational style.

### A Son of Napoleon III.

The ghost of Louis Napoleon, or what looks strangely like the wrath of the defunct Emperor, may be seen daily haunting the Restaurant Morel, back of the Opera Comique in Paris, a cafe much frequented by artists and authors. The ghost in question is no other than the son of the dead ruler, the eldest child of the late celebrated Mrs. Howard. He is remarkably like his father (an advantage which the Prince Imperial does not enjoy), and is said to resemble him also in conduct. He is a middle-aged man now, but is not in the least a settled or steady one, and his habits of dissipation and extravagance used to give the Emperor much trouble. To get rid of this wild scion, and to avoid the scandals which might be set afloat by the Liberals respecting his conduct in Paris, his father sent him first as Consul to Belfast, and finding that still too near to France in all probability, he transferred him to the Consolate of Zanzibar. He is now residing in Paris, and bears the title of Count de Bure. Some day perhaps he may play the part of Duke de Morny to Napoleon IV.—*Paris Letter.*

## SPECIAL NOTICES


**Food for Infants.**

As every mother is proud to see her child grow strong and healthy, we advise her to feed it on RIDGE'S FOOD. It is the favorite diet in England, and will soon be the every-day food in this country for children.

**FARMERS,**

In These Hard Times,

—GET THE—

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THE

American Farm Journal

Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at

75 CENTS PER YEAR.

Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

**$.300.000**

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!

Legalized by State Authority, and

DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.

Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos.

DRAWS THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

*10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.*

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters $2.50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $50,000 and 9,504 Prizes, amounting to $258,177. Draws every saturday during the year.

Whole Tickets, $20; Halves, $10; Quarters, $5.00.

Address for Circulars and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,

P. O. Box 2146. St. Louis, Mo.

"WIDOWS' TRAPS & MAIDENS' TRICKS." A book for everybody. All about the fair but frail S. F. women. Regular "soul opener" 25c. Nebraska Perfume Store, Omaha. Magic Photographs, 25c. Magic Eyes, 25c. W. EVANS, Hart's Falls, N. Y. Mention this paper.

E. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Grain Commission Buyers, TOLEDO, OHIO.

BERRY AND FRUIT BOXES

Cheaper than ever. Send for price list to CAIRO BOX & BASKET CO., Cairo, Ill.

TO ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, &c.—Large stock well seasoned and prepared Boxwood, Mahogany, Maple and Pine. VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO., Type Cabinet & Press Warehouse, 18 Dutch St., N. Y.

Improved Foot Lathes, Small Engine Lathes, Scroll Chucks, Gear Cutters, Hand Planes for metal, Ball Turning Machines, Slide Rests, Foot Scroll Saws. The very best selling articles. Catalogues Free. S. H. BALDWIN, Laconia, N. H. Just the articles for Artizans or Amateurs.

The Tanite Company, Emery Wheels, Emery Grinders, TANITE, Monroe Co. Stroudsburg Pa.

TO THE LADIES.—A 24 page book, containing answers to questions of great importance, sent free for two stamps. Address MRS. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa.

HIGH Preserved Dry and Fresh, by J. KNAPP'S new patented process. Pratts'burgh, Steuben Co., N. Y. Rooms for sale. Send stamp for circular.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Original and Unexcelled for Blueing Cotton. Put up at Witthoeft's Drug Store, No. 140 North Second St., Philadelphia. Everybody and Druggist should send for it, and every housekeeper buy and use it.

D. S. WITTHOEFT, Proprietor.

WRITING MACHINES.

10,000 SOLD THE LAST 30 DAYS.

While approving of the services and people with remaining hands. No change of pen or holder. Can be carried in vest pocket; patented; cannot wear out; worth price as a curiosity, if not for use. Sent, by express, prepaid, for $1; or mail, $1.25. Circulars free. W. EVANS, Hart's Falls, N. Y. Say where you saw this.



**FARMERS!**

In These Hard Times,

—GET THE—

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THE

American Farm Journal

Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural Monthlies, and is published at

75 CENTS PER YEAR.

Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

THE

Consolidated Sales Record.

AN invaluable book for every merchant and business man, of whatever grade.

A most ingeniously arranged Record for daily sales, enabling the dealer to compare daily, weekly and monthly sales, or the aggregate for the year, to any given date, on a single page, for NINE YEARS. Also, containing a general summary of purchases, sales and collections for each month.

*No Systematic Business Man can Afford to do without it.*

Read the following opinions:

TOLEDO, Feb 20th, 1874.

GENTLEMEN:—Your "Consolidated Sales Record" is a most convenient and labor-saving book. We would not part with it for any price.

LOCK, CHAPIN & BLISS, Wholesale Dry Goods.

FROM TEFFT, GRISWOLD & CO., NEW YORK.

DEAR SIRS:—We have now in use one of your "Consolidated Sales Record," which we find to be a most convenient book, enabling us to compare our sales of the present day and month, with the corresponding ones of the past year, without the trouble of referring to old books and records. We can safely recommend the work to the merchants and tradesmen of the United States, as a most useful and complete book, supplying a want which has long been felt, and sold at a price allowing it to come within the reach of all.

Yours very truly,

TEFFT, GRISWOLD & Co.,
443 and 445 Broadway, New York.

PRICE, $2.00. Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

Liberal discounts to canvassers.

Address, LOCKE & JONES, PUBLISHERS, Toledo, Ohio.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the means of self cure. Written by one who has cured himself, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"PSYCHOMANCY or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess free by mail, for 25 cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c., a queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

Magic Photographs!

Wonderful! Curious! Amusing!

25 cents a package; 6 assorted packages $1; one dozen assorted packages $2. Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address, PUZZLE COMPANY, 736 Broadway, New York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Locke's National Monthly,

*A First-Class Magazine,*

AT $1 PER YEAR.

Edited by D. R. Locke

With the best corps of Contributors in the Country.

MR. LOCKE (Nasby)

Writes a Non-Political Sketch for Each Number.

Three-fourths as much matter as given by the $4 Magazines at one-fourth the cost.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Specimen Numbers, 10 cents. Send for one and see how you like it.

It is what is wanted in every family

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Specimen Copies, 10 cents. Send for one.

Address Locke & Jones, Toledo, Ohio.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. Write VAN RIPER & CO., La Grange, Mich.

PRIZE STATIONARY. Send 25 cts. for sample package, with terms to Agents, to J. BRIDE, 707 Broadway, New York.

LOST Manhood Restored! Cure guaranteed or money refunded. Book of Startling Revelations free, in sealed envelope. DR. FELTON, Waterbury, Ct.

LOVERS' GUIDE (new edition) 256 pages, illustrated—Model

## News of the Week.

**WASHINGTON.**

The House Committee on Appropriations, at the request of the Western Union Telegraph Company, have agreed to defer action on the Postal Telegraph bill until the 29th inst., at which time the Company will be heard through their attorney, Mr. Lowery.

General Sherman will not leave here to establish the army headquarters at St. Louis until October. He thinks there are several advantages in the proposed removal, among which is mentioned the fact that the bulk of the army is stationed west of the Mississippi, and in case of an Indian war or other troubles in that section, the army operations could be better directed from St. Louis than from Washington.

Mr. Nara, a member of the royal family of Japan, is in Washington on a mission from the government instituting inquiries into the navy system of the United States.

The great Sewing Machine Companies have not abandoned hope of securing an extension of the leading patents. There is now a powerful organization here, directed by experienced lawyers who hope to obtain extension.

The Comptroller of the Currency has prepared a circular notifying National Banks that they must, in their advertisement showing their condition, publish it in full according to the official report, showing every item of their resources and liabilities.

The Postmaster General is endeavoring to secure Congressional action immediately, on a bill paying all Postmasters other than the Presidental appointments, a commission on their business, instead of regular salary. He hopes to get this done before commencing to re-adjust the salaries of Postmasters on the old basis

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post-Roads on Wednesday agreed to report the contract made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Co, giving a subsidy of $500,000 per annum for additional mail service, null and void, by reason of the non fulfillment of the contract; that the sum appropriated be carried into the Treasury, and that no additional appropriation be made under that contract. This leaves the old contract—$5,000 per annum—having three years to run, undisturbed.

The Secretary of State suggests the passage of a law empowering the President to return to the countries whence they came all paupers, vagabonds and convicts who may be landed on the shores of the United States.

There is now every reasonable prospect that the Senate bankrupt bill will be slightly modified in the House Judiciary Committee, and that it will pass the House. Although the committee have for some time been nearly unanimous in favor of the total repeal, they say they are now willing to yield, and that as they cannot carry their point they will take the next best thing, as there is a determination to settle this matter in some shape this session.

The Committee on Ways and Means have authorized Mr. Foster to report a resolution censuring the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary and Solicitor Banfield, for lax and careless administration of the law in the Sanborn contract cases.

The Committee on Ways and Means have adopted an additional resolution declaring that frauds had been practiced upon the United States under the Sanborn contracts, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause suits to be instituted to recover the money collected in such cases. Mr. Roberts introduced the resolution.

The House Committee on Elections have further considered the Mormon case. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of expelling the Mormon Apostle Cannon is, that the precedents are against it. Members of the Committee state that the Government has already practically recognized polygamy by appointing Brigham Young Governor of Utah, by permitting Bernhezer to sit as delegate eight years, and by approving the laws of the territory, which hold the Gentiles practically as slaves.

The bill requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, an invitation to foreign Governments to take part in the International Exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, was reported back Friday from the Senate Committee on Appropriation, with the following proviso: That the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expense attending the Exposition, by reason of the same.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have reported a bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. It is general in its character, and authorizes the Secretary of State to grant permission to lay cables to any citizens or association on the conditions stated in the bill.

The bill reported by Senator Sargent from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief the survivors of the Polaris, provides for giving to the survivors of the Polaris expedition, under command of Captain Hall, or to their widows or minor children, one year's additional pay, together with $360 each, to Joe and Hannah the two Esquimaux, who rendered valuable assistance to that part of the ship's crew who were rescued from the ice floe. The bill also provides for Mrs. Hall two year's pay of her husband.

At a meeting of the Centennial Commission, recently, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance reported that the contracts for the art gallery and museum will soon be given out. This will cost $1,500,000, which is not provided for by the appropriations of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. The conservatory is to cost $200,000, provided for by the Philadelphia appropriations, and the machinery hall will cost $8,000, also provided for. The main Exhibition building will cost $2,000,000, and the agricultural hall $250,000, the latter being only partly provided for

David B. Mellish, Representative from New York, who was removed to the Government Asylum for the Insane at Washington, about two weeks ago, died Sunday afternoon. He has required constant watching since his confinement, being at times very violent. The body has been embalmed, and awaits the arrival from New York of a brother of Mr. Mellish.

The Committee on Elections have encountered an obstacle in the case of the Mormon Apostle Cannon. The Federal statute against polygamy refers to future marriages. The committee have no evidence that Cannon has married wives since that law was passed. All the evidence relates to prior marriages.

Senator James Nye, of Nevada, is mentioned as the probable nominee to the Austrian mission, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of John Jay. Mr. Jay arrived in New York from Europe on Thursday last, and is expected here in the course of a few days, to settle up the affairs of his late office.

The New York delegation in Congress met Monday A. M., and agreed that a three o'clock to-day Mr. Tremain should announce the death of Mr. Mellish and offer the customary resolutions of respect, and that Representatives Gen. T. Hoar, Kelly and Fernando Wood follow in brief addresses. Also that the funeral take place to-morrow afternoon in the hall of the House of Representatives. The remains will be removed to Auburn, Mass., for interment.

General Butler appeared in his seat Monday after an absence of several days on account of sickness.

**THE EAST.**

Charles J. Nourse, Chairman of the Pig Iron Committee of the American Iron and Steel Association, has called a meeting of all the pig iron manufacturers for Thursday, the 28th, in Philadelphia, to consider the continued depression in the iron trade. It is expected that the meeting will urge a decisive action by Congress on the financial question, and on the proposition to restore the ten per cent duty taken off by the act of 1872.

At New Haven, Conn., May 19th, the vote for United States Senator was taken in the Senate and House. Of 20 votes in the Senate, W. W. Eaton (Dem) received 16, and of 224 in the House, Eaton received 132. The Legislature met on the 20th in joint convention and confirmed the election of Eaton.

At Wilmington, Delaware, the lease of the Pennsylvania & Delaware Railroad to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been executed, and the stockholders of the former road will vote May 28th on the ratification of the lease.

The sum of $70,000 has been voted by the Mexican Congress to provide for the proper representation of Mexico at the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia.

At the meeting of the United States Centennial Commission on the 26th, a financial statement was made, showing the subscriptions to be $4,405,200; total expenses to May 1, including plans and work in grounds, $134,712; and estimate of total cost of buildings according to design, $8,750,000. The report of the Executive Committee in relation to the refusal of Congress to pass an apropriation for the Centennial, says: "Profoundly impressed with the responsibility resting on the Commission, and being conscious of having performed to the best of our ability the duty imposed on us by an act of Congress, we respectfully submit that without the Government aid which has been requested, it will be impossible to render the celebration creditable to the Nation and worthy of the occasion it is intended to commemorate. The responsibility, therefore, for the success of the Centennial International Exhibition now clearly rests with Congress."

About forty crusaders were arrested again in Pittsburgh, on Saturday, and confined in the Central Police Station, for obstructing the pavements. They were released on giving bail for a hearing at four o'clock Monday afternoon. Great excitement prevailed, and large crowds gathered about the police station. The ladies are still determined to carry on their work, notwithstanding the action of the city authorities.

The following is an extract from a telegram received on Saturday by his sons, from Gen. James Watson Webb, who is now in Europe;

Let any friend ..... of Secretary Seward or of mine in Congress, demand that all the correspondence in relation to the Caroline affair be sent to the House. It will officially demonstrate what follows: The claimant in the Caroline case proposed that certain Brazilians should collect the claim, and receive all over $25,000. In 1866 I submitted the proposition to Secretary Seward for his approval, and in 1867 the claim was paid, after standing twenty years. I sent $25,000 to Secretary Seward, together with the claimant's original authority to pay the balance to his agents, which I did. Secretary Seward formally approved of it, saying, "You have shown much energy and sagacity in the adjustment of this claim." Five years afterward Secretaries Fish and Ackermax decided that Brazil was not liable, and that Polk, Buchanan, Marcy, Cass and Seward were all wrong, and I was called upon to refund the money paid to the claimant's agents. I will be home as soon as my health will permit.

Walter J. Otis, of Chicago, has been selected for the bow oar for the Harvards in the approaching collegiate race. Otis is Secretary of the Harvard University Boat Club.

Judge Donohue has denied a motion of Pauline Lucca to restrain her former husband, Baron Von Rhoder, from contesting the decree of divorce obtained by her in this State, on the ground of adultery, and grants a motion of Von Rhoder to strike out answer of Lucca to his pleading; that he has himself procured a divorce in Berlin for abandonment.

**THE WEST.**

The remainder of the Chicago relief fund, amounting to $1,700 has been given by the citizens of Worcester to the Mill River sufferers.

At Indianapolis, May 19th, the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F., convened in its semi-annual convention The attendance was unusually large. The reports of Grand officers show 421 effective working lodges in the State, contributing 23,190 members; total resources—$919,858; total amount paid for relief and charity, for the six months—$35 558.

The vote was reached Thursday in the Presbytery engaged in the Swing heresy trial, and resulted in the triumphant vindication of the accused. The vote stood 15 for to 45 against conviction. The friends of Professor Swing are jubilant. After the announcement of the vote, Rev. Mr. Trowbridge gave notice that after the formal reporting of the finding was made, he would offer a resolution censuring the prosecutor in the case, as was provided for in the rules. Subsequently he withdrew the notice. Professor Patton then gave notice that he would appeal the case to the Synod of Northern Illinois, and file his reason therefor within ten days. The Court then adjourned sine die.

The Circuit Court of Sangamon County, Ill., on Thursday decided that it had jurisdiction over the railroad cases sought to be taken to the Federal Courts by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and refused to send them up to the Circuit Court of the United States. This of course involves a direct conflict of jurisdiction between the State and United States Courts. The writ of *certiorari* issued by the latter was imperative upon the State Court, and its refusal to obey the writ is therefore a clear case of contempt.

Prof. Swing arrived at Chicago, Friday evening, from Oxford, Ohio. From friends who have conversed with him since his return, it is learned that he is firm in his determination to withdraw from the Presbyterian Church. There is great difference of opinion among the friends of Professor Swing in regard to the step he has taken, and while many sustain him, there are many more who openly express their regret at his action.

**THE SOUTH.**

Captain Rose telegraphs from Little Rock that everything is quiet, and that both parties are perfecting an agreement for disbanding their troops. Captain Rose has been telegraphed from the Headquarters of the Department of the Gulf to recognize Baxter as Governor, and to deliver up the State arms in the possession of the United States forces to him

In the Arkansas Senate May 19th, a bill was passed changing the name of Clayton county to that of Wilshire. In the House, a bill was introduced to change the name of Clayton county to that of Antinony. Notice in the House was given of a bill to change the name of Baxter county. The House passed a resolution raising a Special Committee to investigate as to whether any officers of the State have been engaged in armed insurrection against the legal State Government. A similar Committee was appointed in the Senate. A joint resolution passed the Senate for an adjournment sine die on the 28th. A bill passed the same body changing the time for holding the Supreme Court to May and November, the next term to begin in November. A large number of local bills were introduced.

Governor Moses and ex-Treasurer Hamilton, of South Carolina, have been indicted by a Republican grand jury, on charges of a breach of trust with fraudulent intentions, and for grand larceny. Solicitor Butler has moved that Judge Graham issue bench warrants for the arrest of the parties. The Judge reserved his decision.

Governor Moses, of South Carolina, has called out the militia to protect himself from arrest for embezzlement.

The Mayor of New Orleans to gentlemen in Washington, says: Unless the resources for relief be increased in some way to $1,000,000, many thousands must perish by famine. Even that sum will not more than suffice to save the lives of the inundated till the flood subsides and the overflowed lands are again tillable.

The Arkansas Legislature has passed a vote of thanks to President Grant for interfering in the recent gubernatorial war.

**FOREIGN.**

**France**

The new French Cabinet was completed on the 21st, by addition to these members already given of the Duke De Audifferel Pasquier, without a portfolio; General Cissey, Minister of War; M. Waddington, Minister of Education; Marquis De Montaignac, Minister of Marine; M. Bodil, Minister of Finance. At a subsequent meeting, however, members of the Moderate Right objected to the Republican tendency of this programme; and M. Waddington declined the portfolio of Education. This action destroyed the proposed combination to conciliate both centers, and reopened the crisis. The President of the Assembly, Buffet, Duke de Cazees, and other members of the combination, afterwards held a conference with President MacMahon, the result of which is not known.

The French Ministry has been finally constituted, as follows: General De Cissey, Minister of War, and Vice President of the Council; Duke De Cazes, Foreign Affairs; M. De Fourtanx, Interior; M. Pierre Magne, Finance; M. Eugene, Cail Laux, Public Works; M. Louis Grivort, Commerce; Viscount De Ciemon, Public Instruction; M. Adrien Talhand, Minister of Justice.

**Spain.**

Severe skirmishes between the Republicans and Carlists occurred on the 19th inst., in the neighborhood of Bilbao. The Carlists attacked and were repulsed with heavy loss. Thirty Carlists were captured. The Republicans lost one hundred killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Bayonne says engagements take place daily between the Carlists and Republicans, for possession of the heights commanding Bilbao. It is claimed the Carlist gained some success.

**Switzerland.**

The names of the American students recently drowned in Lake Geneva, are given as William Woodbury, John Crane and James Crane.

**Cuba.**

The following paragraph is taken from Diario de la Matin, the official Spanish organ in Cuba: "The rebellion has now maintained itself during more than five years, and still lives. The rebellion has stained the soil with blood, covered it with ruin and strewn it with ashes. It has produced great disturbances in the social, economic, and political status of the country, and reduced the value of property to half what it was in 1868. It has awakened antagonisms and given birth to enmities and hates which may never be extinguished."

A Havana letter says: "Bitter complaints are received from Santiago de Cuba concerning the scandalous depreciation of Spanish bank notes in that place. Gold is sold at an advance of 12 per cent. on Havana quotations, and prices of every commodity are raised disproportionately."

**Reformed Episcopal Council.**

The Reformed Episcopal Council resumed its session on the 19th, Bishop Cheney, presiding.

The service of the administration of the Communion was reconsidered, and a debate took place in regard to the words used at the deliverence of the elements. It was voted to appoint a Committee of Conference on the subject.

Bishop Cheney reported from the Committee a unanimous recommendation that the rubric and formula before delivering the bread should be changed so as to read: "Then shall the minister first receive the Communion himself, and proceed to deliver the same to the minister assisting, and after that to the people; and before delivering the bread shall say to all communicants then around the table, 'The body of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was given for you, preserve your bodies and souls into everlasting life,' and when he delivereth the bread, he shall say, 'Take, eat this bread in remembrance that Christ died for thee, and feed on Him in thy heart, by faith with thanksgiving.'" The Committee also recommended the rubric and formula before delivering the cup to be so changed as to correspond with the foregoing. The report was unanimously adopted, and Bishop Cheney offered up prayer and thanksgiving for the harmonious result of the deliberations on this question.

It was resolved to hold the next annual Council of the Church in Christ's Church, Chicago, the second Wednesday of May, 1875.

A motion was offered that the Council proceed to the election of another Bishop, which caused considerable debate. An amendment to the motion was adopted to the effect that a General Committee be empowered to call a meeting of the General Council whenever, in their judgement, the emergency calls for a meeting of the whole church, that would cover the elections of Bishops, or any general business which might occur.

Colonel Ayerigg and Bishop Cummins were chosen as delegates to the next convocation of the Free Church of England, and Rev. Messrs. Windier and Morgan as alternates.

A missionary meeting was held Monday evening, under the auspices of the Council, Bishop Cummins presiding. Addresses were made by the Bishop, Rev. Mr. McFadden, of Colorado; Rev. Alex. Griswold Lyng, Peoria, Ill.; Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, and Bishop Cheney, after which the Council resumed its session, and after adopting the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned.

**Southern M. E. Conference.**

In the Souther M. E. General Conference, on the 21st inst., J. E. Evans, Chairman of the Committee on the Organization of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, presented the report of said Committee, which was read and adopted. The Committee offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the report of the Bishops setting forth the organization of the colored people of the M. E. Church South, in conformity with the action of the General Conferences of 1866 and 1870, into distinct ecclesiastical connection, under the name and style of the Colored M. E. Church in America, meets the entire approval of this Conference.

*Resolved*, That it is with quiet pleasure and devout gratitude to the great Head of the Church that we receive the intelligence the report conveys of peace, harmony, prosperity, and encouraging prospects for the future of this new organization, thus justifying the wisdom of the policy of the Church, touching our colored members.

*Resolved*, That in providing for a distinct organization of the colored members of the church, and committing to their hands the ecclesiastical oversight of the spiritual interest of the colored people among us, we have given them additional proof of the parental love and good will; and we do hereby commend the colored M. E. Church in America to the confidence and Christian affection of the M. E. Church South and to all Christians of every name.

*Resolved*, That the efforts being made to establish an institution for the education of their ministry is worthy all praise, and we commend its cause to the friends of the colored people everywhere. They need material aid; let them have it.

During the proceedings Bishops Bowman and Simpson, of the M. E Church North, were present. They were conducted to the stage by Dr. Lee, and by him presented to the Chair, and again to the Bishops severally, and to the Conference, by the Chair.

In the General Conference the minority report on temperance providing as an amendment to the general rule that any person making, buying, selling, or using as a beverage intoxicating liquors, shall be upon conviction debarred from the membership of the church, was adopted by a very large majority—335 to 38—being more than the two thirds necessary for a change of one of the general rules. This action will be sent round to the Annual Conferences, and if a majority of three-fourths concur therewith, it shall pass into a law. Preceding the final vote a very animated debate occurred.

**The Presbyterian Church.**

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convened at 11 o'clock Friday morning, at St. Louis, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourteenth street and Lucas avenue, and was opened by prayer by the Moderator, Rev. Howard Crosby, of New York After devotional exercises, the Moderator delivered the morning sermon, which was purely scriptural in its bearing. The roll was then called, and nearly all of the members were present, numbering between 500 and 600, from all parts of the Union, and including many of the most distinguished divines of the Church.

The afternoon session was wholly occupied in electing officers. For Moderator three candidates were nominated: Rev. S. J. Wilson, Pittsburgh; Henry Darling, Albany, N. Y.; James E Eales. The votes stood, Wilson, 374; Darling, 53; Eales, 112. Dr. Wilson was declared elected. Dr Wilson is pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, and Professor in the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny City. Rev. J. B. Beaumons, of Hudson, N. Y.; J. G. Pierson, of Topeka, Kansas; H. L. Stanley, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Rev. Mr. Kingsley, were elected temporary clerks.

The evening session was devoted to the Lord's Supper, in Dr. Dickey's Church, Rev. Howard Crosby presiding, assisted by Drs. Musgrove and Donaldson.

The second day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was opened with prayer by the Moderator, S. J. Wilson. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises. The programme for the meetings provides for two sermons each day, beginning at 9 A M, continuing until 4 P. M., with a recess at 1 P. M., for lunch; the second session from 8 to 10 P. M.

The Moderator announced the appointment of the following committees: Bills and Overtures, Judicial Committee, Polity of the Church, Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Education, Publication, Church Erection, Theological Seminaries, Ministerial Relief, Freedmen, Correspondence, Benevolence, Mileage, Finance, Sustenation and Leave of Absence.

Synodical records from a large number of churches were handed in; also, papers, memorials, overtures, &c., which were referred to their appropriate committees without reading.

Anual reports were received from the Board of Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Education, Publication, Church Erections, the Committee on Relief Fund, Benevolence and Finance, Trustees of the Presbyterian House, and of the General Assembly, Treasurer of the General Assembly, and the various Theological Seminaries of the Churches.

Dr. William P. Breed, Philadelphia, Dr. James L. Robertson, and Judge James L. Drake, were appointed a Committee to select a place of meeting for the next General Assembly.

The greater part of the morning session was taken up in considering the formula for the admission of members to the Church. At the last session of the Assembly, a formula had been presented by a Committee and referred to this Assembly. Several members had amendments to offer, and many had new formulas made out. After considerable discussion, on motion of Dr. Niles, of Philadelphia, the whole matter was referred to a Committee of seven, who were instructed to report by Monday noon, or sooner, if possible.

On motion of the Rev. Howard Crosby, New York, all academic and civic titles were ordered to be omitted in the records of the Assembly.

At noon the report of the Committee on the Consolidation of the Boards of the Church was taken up. It contains the financial statistics of the several Boards and Committees, the figures being taken from the minutes of the Assembly for the year ending May, 1873, and are aggregated as follows: Salaries, $59,660; printing, &c., $24 967; traveling and office expenses, $11,525; total expenses, $98,978; amounts spent on the objects, $1,251,589. Total funds—receipts for the year, $1,334 750, divided among the Boards as follows: Foreign Missions, $304,703; Church Erection, $110,774; Sustentation, $70,858; Education, $115,000; Ministerial Relief, $81,302; Freedmen, $59 260; Publication, $55,896. Amount spent by these Boards as follows: Foreign Missions, $515,105; Home Missions, $482,055; Church Erection, $102,777; Sustenation, $67,482; Education, $104,539; Ministerial Relief, $74,385; Freedmen, $54 834; Publication, $51,046; total, $1,251,589. In regard to the consolidation of the different departments of the work for the purpose of increasing their efficiency, the committee recommend the establishment of four distinct Boards for oversight and control of the benevolent work which the Church carries on at home and abroad, as follows: Board of Foreign Missions, Board of Home Missions, Board of Education and Relief, and Board of Publication. It is is recommended further that the Standing Committees on Benevolence and Finance be discontinued. A minority report was submitted by Dr. Herrick Johnson, which provides for the same Boards recommended by the majority report, with the addition of a Board of Church Erection. Both reports were received.

The majority report defines the new boards recommended, as follows: The board of Foreign Missions shall continue under the present organization, and shall be unchanged as to its object and methods. The Board of Home Missions shall comprehend and supervise all that work of Church which is properly related to the idea and plan of home evangelization; it shall be located in the City of New York, and ..... at, by means of different bureaus, or ..... each other methods as the necessity may ..... demand, exercise control over the ..... Arrests now separately located for the ..... sent Board of Home Missions, and ..... Church erection, by the Committee on ..... sion and Freedom. ..... Board of Relief shall ..... Board of Education shall ..... embrace the present Board intercession ..... and Ministerial Relief, and the training ..... superintendence of all ministry, and ..... ging of young men for the Min- ..... istry; with the relief of needy minis- ..... ters and ..... their families, as at present pro- ..... vided for; the Board to be located at Philadelphia. The Board of Publication shall remain as at present, save that the expense of whatever donation or distribution it may see fit to carry shall be met by the voluntary offerings of the Churches or individuals; in view of this change the colportage work heretofore performed by this Board shall be committed to the Presbyteries and to the Missionaries of the Home Board, who shall be expected to distribute our denominational literature in the fields and be allowed a percentage on the books distributed. It also recommends that the Standing Committee of Benevolence and Finance be discontinued; also, that the Standing Committee on the Benevolent Work of the Church shall be composed of one member from each Synod, and that this Committee shall determine in advance the amount needed for the different Boards, and shall take such advisory action as it shall see fit in regard to the wisest and most efficient modes of disbursement. It further recommended that each Synod send to the General Assembly a carefully prepared statement of its prospective needs and its estimated amount of contributions for the ensuing year. The report also provides for the appointment of a special committe to report to the Assembly what action is needed to harmonize the workings of the different interests entrusted to their Boards, and provide for any legal difficulty which may arise from the consolidation.

The plan proposed by the minority report provides that the Board of Foreign Missions shall remain as it is. The Board of Home Missions to embrace the Committees on Sustension and Missions for Freedmen, and to be located at New York. The Board of Education and Relief to be located at Philadelphia, and have charge of the Education and Relief Fund. The Boards of Church Erection and of Publication to remain as now constituted. It also recommends the discontinuance of the Committee on Benevolence and Finance.

In the afternoon session Dr. R R Brooks, Chairman of the Committee on Consolidation, in a pointed speech detailed the manner in which the majority report had been prepared.

Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, followed Dr. Brooks. He believed they were puzzling the people with their benevolent work, and that was the reason why consolidation was necessary. He had read both reports cheerfully, but was not satisfied with either. He therefore moved as an amendment that the Home Mission Board comprehend five separate departments under the same Secretary and Board, the same controling legislative and Executive officers, each department to have its own Bureau Clerk, and that these five departments be devoted to: First, Evangelic Work; second, Church Erection; third, Sunday Schools; fourth, Freedmen; fifth, Sustention.

At the opening of Saturday's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, a communication was received from Gerard B. Allen, President of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, inviting the Assembly to visit the great Eades bridge. The invitation was accepted.

The report of the Committee of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, now in session at Springfield, Missouri, appointed to draw up a basis of union with the Presbyterian Church, was read. It suggests that both confessions of faith remain as they are, and be regarded as of equal authority, and that candidates for ordination be allowed to choose between them. The Committee representing the Presbyterian Church reported that they were not ready to agree with the other Committee, and on motion a further Committee was appointed to continue the consideration of the subject until next year.

Greetings were sent to the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly.

The report of the Committee on Missions for Freedmen Saturday, show the whole number of churches under the control of the Committee to be 115, with the same number of preachers and teachers. Communicants added during the year, 1 250; whole number of communicants, 9,874; whole number of Sabbath Schools, 88, with 6,109 scholars in them.

**The Temperance Movement.**

The 43 temperance women arrested Saturday and arraigned Monday, May 18, were tried at Cincinnati the next day in the Police Court before Judge Marchant. The court room was crowded, and a great mass of people, unable to get in, waited outside the building. Stanley Mathews was present, but Judge Hogans conducted the defense. Testimony was heard on both sides, and the case submitted without argument. The charge was for violating the city ordinance by obstructing the sidewalks. Judge Marchant said there had been a techinal violation of the law, but in view of the lack of bad motives on the part of the defendants, he would dismiss them, which he did with the admonition that if the fact was repeated, they would be liable to arrest and punishment. The trial commenced at 11 o'clock and lasted a little over an hour. At its conclusion the defendants marched to the Ninth Street Baptist Church, where the Leagues and Committees were in session. They afterward adjourned to the Third Presbyterian Church, Seventh street, the same place where the meeting was held when the band was arrested last Saturday. Here prayer meeting was held till nearly night Remarks were made frequently, but no definite course of action for the future was laid down. The temperament of the meeting seemed to be in favor of a discontinuance of the mode of visitation in large numbers, and the adoption of some new plan. One suggestion was to divide the city into districts, and to send committees of two or three to visit the persons in their homes and urge upon them activity in the enforcement of the liquor laws. The meeting of the men to-morrow night was referred to as a good time to form men's leagues to prosecute the violations of the law in the liquor traffic. No conclusion was reached. The Police Commissioners, anticipating a repetition of the street visitation, remained in session all day. After the discussion of the Police Court in the case, the Police Commissioners ordered an address to be sent to the Temperance League, communicating the resolution to notify them to forthwith discontinue what is termed praying and singing on any of the streets, lanes, alleys, spaces, or public ground and that all the authorities be requested to unite in aiding the Metropolitan Police force to carry out this intention of the Police Commission, the same being consistent with the recent decision of the Judge of the Police Court. The Mayor sent the address, and it was read at the meeting of both Churches.

A Temperance Mass Meeting was held Thursday, at St. Paul's M. E. Church. The main body of the Church was filled, including the aisles, and all the standing room and the vestry was filled with people who could not get in the main Church. Charles W. Rowland was chosen President, and Vice Presidents from each Ward in the city were appointed. Speeches were made by C. W. Rowland, Rev. Dr. Taylor and others. The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That we, in mass meeting assembled, deem it necessary and advisable for all citizens, whether native or foreign born, who favor sobriety and good order, to unite in an effort to promote temperance and secure the enforcement of the laws which restrain the liquor traffic, and to support, as far as practicable, co-operation with the Committee of Safety, already appointed, in pursuance of the Citizens' Meeting at Pike's Opera House.

*Resolved*, That in order to secure a general and thorough work throughout the city, we recommend the immediate formation of a Citizen's League in each Ward where they do not exist, the Presidents of the several Leagues to be an Executive Board or Central Committee, for the prosecution of this movement, which is the last movement.

The next resolution, which is the last, appoints the Vice-Presidents of the meeting a committee to organize Leagues in their respective Wards and appoints a temporary Executive Board. This meeting was for the organization of Men's Leagues, and only men took part in the proceedings. A report was received during the meeting that a Young Men's League had been formed. A resolution was passed at the close of the meeting, sending congratulations to the temperance women of Pittsburg who were arrested Wednesday.

The Northern Indiana Temperance Convention met in Fort Wayne Thursday morning at 7:30, and was called to order by Mrs. Jesse J. Williams, President of the Fort Wayne Temperance Union. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Williams, a Committee of 15 was appointed to nominate officers of the Convention. After a brief absence the Committee reported the following officers of the Convention: For President, Hon. W. W. Curry, of Indianapolis; Secretary, Mrs. Ella Spencer, Fort Wayne; Vice Presidents, one from each county represented. The report of the Committee was adopted. After the appointment of the usual Committees, the Convention heard reports from delegates in regard to the temperance work and prospects. Adams, Allen, Blackford, Carroll and Delaware counties were called. Mrs. Husted, of Muncie, gave a spirited account of the work; the Rev. Mr. Horter also spoke of the success of the crusade in Muncie. The Committee on Order of Business reported a programme for the afternoon, after which the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

An open air meeting was held in the afternoon in the public square, where an immense crowd, the majority of whom were ladies, gathered to listen to the speeches of several distinguished ladies. Among the most eloquent speakers was Mrs. ex-Governor Wallace, of Indianapolis. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and when prayers were offered and hymns sung, the vast throng joined in with earnest fervor, rendering the scene one of the most impressive ever witnessed in this city. The convention adjourned sine die.

Thursday at Pittsburg, a crusading party of 40 ladies, while visiting the liquor houses on Liberty street, were ordered by the police to disperse. Declining to do so, they were arrested and brought before Acting Mayor McMasters, charged with obstructing the sidewalks. Services were held at the Mayor's office, Mrs. J. Hill offering prayer for Divine protection and guidance. At the hearing the Mayor said he was the friend of the ladies, while they obeyed the laws. The merchants on Liberty street had been annoyed in their business in violation of the law, and must be protected. He said he would dismiss the charge this time, but if brought before him again they would be punished to the full extent of the law. The ladies seemed satisfied with the result, and after singing the long metre Doxology departed.

**Prospects of the Samana Bay Company.**

At New York, May 21st, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, late resident Commissioner of the Samana Bay Company, arrived. He says that upon the arrival of the United States steamer Canandaigua at Samana Bay, April 20th, he ascertained that her commander, Capt. Lowery, had not received authority from the Home Department for forcible interference.

News of the company's ejectment had not then reached Washington. The vessel remained a few days and then sailed away. On May 2, however, the Canandaigua returned. Dr. Howe was informed by a native pilot, who was first to leave the vessel, that Captain Lowery had sent for him. The pilot added, that the Captain would pull down the Dominican flag and hoist the Company's standard on the following day; that he had heard the Captain state this intention.

He had also received a letter from Captain Lowery, in which he stated he was prepared to assume control of the Peninsula, and if necessary, of the whole island. On reaching the frigate, Dr. Howe was cordially received by the Captain, who talked loudly of what he would do, saying his instruction justified forcible interference; that he could and would leave a force on land to guard Americans and their property; and furthermore, that he would go to the Capital of Santo Domingo and bring President Gonsalo to reason with hard shot, if necessary. Lowery offered to land a force at 11 A. M. next day, Sunday, and carry out his designs.

Dr. Howe read a letter from Lowery about the troops that were promised, in which he excused himself for his inaction, on the ground that it was the Lord's Day and he would do no work. The letter contained various questions, to which Dr. Howe responded, giving the required information, and urging a forcible attempt at repossession.

May 31 Lowery wrote that he had decided to refer the matter to the President of the Dominican Government, and, therefore, he would take no steps in the matter just then. This letter aroused the wrath of Dr. Howe, who animadverts on its terms with much feeling. Dr. Howe states that the Dominicans were overjoyed at hearing Capt. Lowery's resolve to pull down the Dominican flag. Many of them have been marked by spies, and as soon as the United States vessel leaves the harbor they will become objects of governmental persecution. The company's property was left in charge of the United States Consular Agent, Mr. Conard.

Dr. Howe said that the progress which the company made was sufficient to prove that the whole island would come to the United States. The Haytian, English and German Governments were inimical to the scheme because they saw in it the thwarting of their own hopes. The fact that the United States Government leased the island in Samana Bay from the company might yet be made a bone of contention between this Government and that of Santo Domingo. This dispossession would lead to the downfall of Gonsales.

**Nellie's Trousseau.**

[Washington correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

Mrs. Sartoris leaves her native country with only twenty-five immense trunks, in which she carries her modest wardrobe, to say nothing of the boxes which it will require to shelter the flood of gifts rained upon the fortunate young damsel of 19 years. Although her dresses were all made by a New York modiste, they are exquisitely beautiful, and reflect credit on the skill of our countrywomen, equal to the farfamed notoriety of Worth. In her trousseau are six black silk walking suits, variously trimmed, one with straw, one with silver and lace, another with jet and lace, three long black silk dresses, twenty embroidered white muslin, some to be worn over colored silks, others as Watteau morning dresses. Every evening silk was plaid, with two waists, one high, the other decollette. One dress, which looks like a beautiful dream, is a pale lilac, trimmed with plaitings of crepe lisse of the same color, and covered with masses of almost fragrant violets. Another has a petticoat of white silk, with puffings of crepe lisse, and a court train of white silk, brocaded with white and purple lilac blossoms and pink moss rose buds at the left side. Extending entirely around the train is a wreath of the same flowers. Then there is a fairy like blue, trimmed with dainty straw and Valenciennes flounces, and a rich white silk trimmed with black Brussells lace and flounces.

Then she has shawls so soft and fine that they can be slipped through a finger ring, and tiny slippers and shoes for every dress, and parasols with lace covers and rarely carved handles, and exquisite and costly sets of black and white laces, given by her father, and lingerie that is as dainty and richly made as if for some Undine or nymph.

## The Markets.

**Produce Markets.**

NEW YORK, May 25—Cotton is dull at 19¾c for middling uplands. Flour is dull and in buyers' favor; receipts 14,000 bbls; sales 9,000 bbls; quotations unchanged. Wheat is dull and 1@2c lower; receipts 447,000 bu; sales 36,000 bu at 146c for No 2 Chicago; 149@149c for No 2 Milwaukee; 172@174c for No 1 spring. Rye is quiet. Corn is quiet; receipts 63,000 bu; sales 33,000 bu at 83@85½c for western mixed. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats steady; receipts 18,000 bu; sales 24,000 bu at 62@64½c for mixed western; 64@66½c for white. Pork is heavy; $15 for new mess. Cut Meats firm. Beef quiet. Lard heavy at 11½@11 7-16c for steam. Whiskey 97½c. Sugar quiet. Petroleum—8c for crude and 18½c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, May 26.—Flour—The market is strong and prices about as given, with fine, $4 00; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 00@5 50; Double Extra and Fancy, $7 00@8 00, and Rye flour $3 25 per bbl. Wheat—The market has been very active, prices showing a decided downward tendency, with spot Amber selling at 138c; seller June same price 138c; seller July, 140c. One lot No 2 Amber changed hands at 131c. White Wheat was inactive, one lot of Extra White Michigan having been disposed of at 139c, No 1 White Michigan bringing 151c. In Red Wabash there was little doing, No 2 selling at 136c and 137c for seller June. No 3 Red sold at 129c. Rejected Red and Spring Wheat did not sell. No 2 Amber Illinois sold in sight quantities at 139c. Corn—The Corn market was also very active and prices were lower; with spot High-mixed finding buyers at 67¾c; seller May, 67¾c; seller June, 66¾c; seller July, 67c; seller August 68c; seller September 68¾c. For Low mixed buyers paid 67c; No Grade, 64½c. Light sales of Damaged Corn at 62c; White Corn brought 73c; Yellow and Michigan Corn did not sell. Oats—The market was weak and prices were lower; No 1 selling at 54½c; No 2 52c; White Oats, 54½c. Michigan and Rejected Oats did not sell. Seeds dull and prices are unchanged, at $5 70@5 75 for medium clover, $6 00 for mammoth and $2 50 for Timothy per bu; Flax, $2 00. Mill feed quiet with prices a shade lower at $20 for bran and $22 for shorts per ton. Fine middlings $25, Cornmeal and chop feed $26 per ton. Pork quiet at $18 25@19 for light and heavy mess per barrel and $16 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams a shade higher at 13@14c per lb. Lard, 10@11c for prime in barrels per lb, and 10@11c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged, $11@10 for light and heavy, $8 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—8½c for cast and mutton per lb. Butter—24@25c for 82 roll, 22@23c for fresh in kegs and 18@20c for common per lb. Fruits unchanged; Dried Apples, 11@12c; dried peaches, 20@25c per lb. Potatoes, 150c for peach blows and 140c for Early Rose, 140c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 12½c for fresh in barrels and crates, per dozen. Beans, 